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Near East/South Asia Report

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ARMENIAN AFFAIRS

ASALA ACCUSED OF TRYING TO UNDERMINE TURKISH ECONOMY

Istanbul MARMARA in Armenian 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The Turkish police is carefully studying recently uncovered cases of forged currency and fraud on the assumption that the issue is more than a simple case of forgery and involves far more grave and worrisome motives and a broadly organized network in collusion with international organizations.

According to the information obtained, the counterfeit currency bills--particularly large amounts of fake dollars--seized on various occasions, whether they are brought from abroad or printed locally, are aimed at undermining this country's economy, similar to Hitler's attempt to devalue the British currency and hurt that country's economy by printing counterfeit pounds sterling.

According to information obtained from reliable sources, ASALA [Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia] plays a major role in this scheme by using its organized network to bring and to distribute counterfeit dollars in this country. To this end, this Armenian terrorist organization is also reportedly collaborating with local separatist organizations as well as the Turkish and Italian Mafias. The officials stated that counterfeit bills of various denominations with a face value of nearly \$400,000 have been seized in Istanbul, Sakarya and Siirt. According to the same officials, this operation is not run only by individual counterfeiters since most of the fake bills are brought from overseas through various channels, though always with the planning of the said networks and organizations.

9588
CSO: 4605/182

29 July 1985

ARMENIAN AFFAIRS

GREEK, ARMENIAN COOPERATION CITED AT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Istanbul MARMARA in Armenian 15 Jun 85 pp 1,4

[Text] Yesterday's session of the European Parliament in Strasbourg was once again the scene of anti-Turkish activities staged by various groups. These groups, headed by the Greek parliamentary group, lobbied extensively with the backing of the Armenians of France.

Before yesterday's session got under way, the Greeks distributed to the parliamentarians--supposedly secretly from the press--a book about the Armenian "genocide" purportedly based on U.S. embassy documents. The book, published by the Athens Journalists' Association, details historical episodes from the beginning of World War I until 9 September 1923 when the Greeks were deported from Izmir. Apart from leveling allegations about the Armenian "genocide" the book charges that by occupying Izmir Greeks brought civilization to Western Anatolia. It is also alleged that the book is based on documents dispatched at the time by the U.S. embassy in Turkey to Washington.

Armenians on the Stage

Meanwhile, several individuals purportedly representing Armenians of France and other countries have been having private talks with the parliamentarians trying to persuade them to support their cause. These meetings appear to have produced their intended result. It has been decided to hold Armenian culture festivals in several Flemish countries such as Holland and Belgium under the sponsorship of the European Parliament. These festivals and exhibitions will be organized on an international level.

9588

CSO: 4605/183

EGYPT

RISING BREAD PRICES BLAMED ON U.S. EQUIPMENT

Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 22 May 85 p 4

[Article: "An Egyptian Report: American Bakeries Participated in Raising Loaf Price"]

[Text] A report prepared by one of the companies responsible for automatic bakeries has revealed that the production volume of these bakeries does not exceed 17 percent of their production capacity. The report said that as a result of the falling production volume, together with an increase in expenses and production requirements (electricity, water, maintenance, etc.), actual production costs have risen by between 25 to 35 pounds for a 100-kilogram sack, while the state subsidizes each sack by only 7 pounds, resulting in losses of between 18 and 28 pounds for every sack of flour that is produced by automatic bakeries. This involves losses for the companies that manage those bakeries in the vicinity of 1 to 3 million pounds, and reaching 18 million pounds in the General Company for the Greater Cairo Bakeries.

The report defined the shortcomings of automatic bakeries as increasing unemployment, their unsuitability to the types of local flour that is used to produce bread, the rising costs of maintenance and spare parts which are in short supply, not to mention the rising costs of the production lines.

The report indicates that more than 6 years ago, the Modern Food Company had imported six automatic [production] lines which were installed in Quarter No 10 at Nasr City to produce Syrian bread. In spite of the fact that the 30 million pounds that they cost were fully paid, they were never put in operation from the time they were imported and installed.

The report called for a halt to the import of new automatic lines and the cancellation of unimplemented agreements, in addition to expanding the construction of traditional bakeries because they are practical and cost less. It also called for the establishment of a specialized central agency for the repair and maintenance of existing automatic bakeries, as well as forming a stable trained technical leadership for them.

The report said that the construction of a single automatic bakery would finance the construction of 20 municipal bakeries, whose production

capacity would amount to 400 percent of the capacity of the automatic bakery.

The agreement for the import of the 39 automatic bakeries referred to in the report was reached with America, and was financed by a loan with a graduated interest rate beginning at 10 percent and reaching 16 percent.

The report called for making hard currency available to import spare parts for these bakeries from America, and pursuing a policy of self reliance to produce a loaf that is cheaper and more suited to the Egyptian consumer.

12775

CSO: 4505/370

EGYPT

U.S.-BASED CHILD SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM CRITICIZED

Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 May 85 p 10

[Article by 'Isam-al-Din Rif'at]

[Text] When nations become insignificant and lose their identity, they become subject to various types of humiliation, and their honor is thrown to the winds. This is what we have said previously about the American project to adopt our children in a public auction, since the magazine NEW WOMAN published announcements of this plan, calling upon Americans, while arousing their "humanity," to adopt poor children in Egypt through correspondence!

These announcements appeared in the form of a public auction: "Pay \$22 per month, adopt an Egyptian child"--and of course, whoever pays more, will adopt more!

Thus under the guise of "humanity and charity" which have come upon the Americans suddenly, they intend to destroy the nation's honor and put its children up for sale.

Today it is the Americans, tomorrow the Belgians, and the day after tomorrow the Canadians, and the imperialism of one becomes that of many.

Imperialism on the nation's soil!

Buying the nation's children!

So what will remain of its honor and dignity...of course nothing will remain but the memory.

Before honor and dignity should become a memory, the newspaper AL-SHA'B implored officials to put an end to this comedy, which distorts Egypt's image abroad and distorts the values and traditions of the society within.

But AL-SHA'B never imagined that there were official negotiations going on between the Egyptian government and the company sponsoring the plan to adopt our children!

But the truth was uncovered today, when an Egyptian citizen working in Canada sent to AL-SHA'B the text of a letter that had been sent by the international

director, Paula (Maktamich), to the group's branch in Canada. In it she says that she received a letter from the group's headquarters, saying that there were misunderstandings and obstacles to the foster children's plan in Muslim societies in the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Sudan, and she reveals in it the fact that there were official contacts with the Egyptian ministry!

Missionary Work

Paula adds that the problems began at the beginning of 1984, when a Sudanese newspaper published some accusations against the foster children plan, and said that it was a missionary activity and that Islam forbids any kind of adoption activity, and it considered the group's plan to be illegal and contrary to Islamic law, and that was considered reprehensible by the Islamic leaders in the Sudan.

AL-SHA'B Strongly Attacks the Plan

In her letter to various branches in Canada, Paula says, quoting her representatives in Cairo, that the weekly newspaper AL-SHA'B published an article last 30 October that was severely critical of the plan, and that the publication of this article and the attack on the idea came in the midst of talks between the plan's director in Cairo, Timothy Farrell, and the Egyptian government !! to find a formula and an acceptable form to the plan through an agreement with the Egyptian government!

She adds that national and international employees of the plan in Egypt and the Sudan accepted that change in the plan after it became clear from the talks that took place at the ministerial level in the two countries that the plan was unacceptable as far as Islam was concerned; and that their director in Egypt, Farrell, had asked for that change after AL-SHA'B newspaper took up the subject and formed public opinion against the plan in Egypt.

New Plot Against the Egyptian People

The letter says that the proposed change in the plan would not make it more acceptable to the children, families and societies with which we would work, such as Egypt and the Sudan but that it would facilitate our making an agreement with the Egyptian government!

As for the new plan with respect to other Islamic societies, they will be less sensitive than Egypt and the Sudan, and it seems that they will be more advanced when it comes to cooperating with us!

Change in the Plan and Its Form

The international director, Paula (Maktamanish), says that she accepted this change in the plan and the form to be used in Egypt and the Sudan. Egypt and the Sudan will be represented to the group's offices under a new name; instead of foster parents and children, it will be partner parents and children.

The letter explains that this change was scheduled to take place by the first of last April.

"Dear Ahmad"

The international director asked that the Egyptians and Sudanese be addressed as "partner" children, but when the children are addressed by name, she would encourage us to say "Dear Ahmad" instead of "Dear Partner Ahmad," which would encourage the children to fit in with the group.

Paula concluded her letter by thanking her branches in Canada for their understanding, and she said that differences between the groups make them see things differently!

AL-SHA'B is sorry that it did not realize in its first article that such a group could work officially in Egypt while carrying out missionary activities against Islam. AL-SHA'B did not imagine Egyptian ministers would be holding talks with the director of the foster parent plan on obtaining the privileges and legitimacy needed for acting amidst the difficult circumstances that the "Muslim Egyptian child" is living under, surrounded by the economic and moral problems of the country. AL-SHA'B also did not imagine that the national Egyptian media could ignore such base attempts to strike at the Muslim child in Egypt and the majority of developing Islamic states. Why did the rich Islamic nations not act to uncover such plans, with their huge capabilities towards the poor nations?

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EGYPT

ISLAMIC LEFT UNDER ATTACK BY MUSLIM REACTIONARIES

Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 5 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by Khalil 'Abd-al-Karim: "What Is the Islamic Left?"]

[Text] There is a vicious campaign characterized by ferocity and violence that is being led by a number of Islamic writers in some of the newspapers and magazines that call themselves Islamic, and some books and periodicals that are put out by publishing houses that have made connections of a certain kind with some of the Gulf petroleum states. They are directing this campaign towards a small minority that is trying to call for rationality, enlightenment, and turning to experimental science, which are things that the Qur'an and the Sunnah call for. But these brethren--God forgive them--know that such a call is incompatible with the capitalist interpretation to whose banner they are flocking, and they will not even break up the profitable and rewarding involvement between them and the large Islamic bourgeoisie that has decided to control the media (newspapers, magazine, books and periodicals, besides radio) in order to protect the gains they have made both in the Gulf nations and during the happy era of the open-door policy, and it is fully convinced that what the rationalists and the religious left believe in will hurt them to the core.

It is strange that the leaders of this Mongolian campaign are not satisfied with calling for reactionism, obscurity, mindlessness and thoughtlessness, but they are also accusing those who reject that of being irreligious and of being agents to spread doubt and Crusader teachings. One of them also mentioned that in a cultural paper that he sent to us recently. The surprising thing about these brethren is that they enjoy a certain amount of nerve--we do not wish to use another politer term--for which they can be envied, for among the accusations that they stick onto those who do not promote what they say is that they are hostile to the application of Islamic law, and they forget that at this time last year they attended a conference in Khartoum sponsored by Muhammad Ja'far Numayri to celebrate the first anniversary of his application of Islamic law. They were not content just to participate, but they also stood and burned incense for the deposed imam and placed him in a class with the orthodox caliphs. When the noble people of the Sudan overthrew the sixth orthodox caliph, everyone found out what sort of application of Islamic law these Muslims were defending! The law of oppressive rulers and masters of missions of exploited people. As the month of patience ends,

we will present to the gentle reader some of the principles that we believe in and call for, so that he can judge between us and them and answer for himself this question: Is one who believes in such principles irreligious and an agent of imperialism?

Unity of Ranks and Purpose

We believe in the unity of all Islamic groups whatever their school of thought: Sunnis, Shi'ites, Ibadis, Ansar, Khatimis, Zaydis, Wahhabis, the Light (Turkey), the Youth, the Brotherhood, the Call and the Revelation, etc. Anyone who witnesses that there is no god but God and that Muhammad is the Prophet of God, and believes everything that is necessary in the religion, and prays our prayers and turns towards Mecca, and reads the Qur'an, stands with us in a single line of battle and fills one of the breaches and fights the fateful battle that the Islamic nation is waging against its traditional mortal enemy: Zionism and world imperialism (at the head of which is the United States of America).

There is no way that our nation can be saved from backwardness and the collapse of its civilization except by unifying its ranks and forgetting secondary differences which burn up energy, and which the enemy takes advantage of; thus division and defeat continue and so he is able to impose his rule over our countries and continue to plunder our resources.

General Freedoms

We believe in freedom of opinion, freedom of assembly, and freedom to publish, and that restricting any of them limits the dignity of mankind that Islam guarantees. We believe in the right of citizens to form parties, including the Communist Party, and that those who fear for Islam because of Marxism are underestimating its power, for the Muslim mind--as our shaykh Muhammad Mahmud Shakir, from whose knowledge God has made us benefit, says--has fought battles more fearful than military battles wherever it has been, and Islam is still standing tall. The saying that there are only two parties, the party of God and the party of Satan, is true, by which I mean false, for in the history of Islam we have seen parties such as the Shi'ites, the Kharijites, the Murji'ites and the Zaydis, which have been contemporary with exalted imams and great theologians. They did not reject the parties with that insolent statement; rather they confronted them with arguments, and they would oppose their founders, thinkers and extremists through debate, dialogue, and argument.

No Authority and No Priesthood

We reject the existence of a religious authority in Islam, whether rulers, muftis, or judges. There is no intermediary of any sort between the Muslim and his Lord, and the Muslim has no overseer other than his own conscience.

We reject what are called men of religion, for they do not exist in Islam. But there are learned men who have specialized in religious studies, like atomic scientists, geologists, economists, and medical doctors--and there is a vast difference between the two.

In Islam, there is no special dress for those who call themselves "men of religion" to wear. It is not known of the Prophet, on him be peace and prayers, that he used to wear special clothing; on the contrary, reliable books on his biography say that he, on him be peace, wore all the clothes that were current during his time: the wide-sleeved robe, a slit tunic, a dress consisting of a waist-wrapper and a body-wrapper, a shirt, a tunic, the (hamidah), the (sadhijah) and a fur-lined garment wrapped with silk.

12547

CSO: 4504/382

29 July 1985

EGYPT

PHENOMENON OF VEILING RESEARCHED

Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 23 May 85 p 9

[Article by 'Abduh Mustafah]

[Text] Religion is one of the essential components of Egyptian society, and it plays an essential role in the political and social history of our society. It cannot be ignored in any practical attempt to acquaint oneself with the phenomena that are emerging in the social scene; nor could it be ignored in the field study done by Dr Zaynab 'Abd-al-Majd Radwan, head of the religious studies unit of the national center for social and criminal studies in Cairo, on the phenomenon of veiling, which has begun to spread during the recent years in the history of Egyptian society.

The researching doctor says: There are those who believe that the emergence of the veil came along with a number of other religious phenomena. These can be dated from 1967, since this phenomenon is considered to be an indication of the society's turning to find a substitute rooted in its own civilization to the secular thoughts, values and manners or the secular culture that we have transferred to our society from the West, and which in fact derive from Egyptian society's contacts with the outside world since the French campaign. Those who hold this view believe that the June 67 defeat was an indication of the failure of this method which had been directing growth and social development. The researcher looks for confirmation of this in the theory of Max Weber, who saw in religious values the origin of the modern capitalist system; or in Franz Fanon's famous study in his book "Sociology of a Revolution," in which he considered the phenomenon of veiling among Algerian women during the war of liberation, inasmuch as it played an actual, essential role in preserving the civilization's national identity in the face of a colonizer whose basic aim was to distort the cultural features of Algerian civilization.

Islamic Revival Movement

The researcher says that there is another explanation that goes beyond Egyptian realities to world Islamic realities, since Franz Fanon tries to classify the phenomenon in terms of it being an indication of a kind of Islamic revival with respect to religion, civilization and culture. He presents it as a substitute within the civilization through which human society tries to ward off the troubles of war, destruction, dominance and technology,

pollution, and the inhuman nature of relationships that Western civilization has fallen into now.

This theory stresses that the emergence of the veil is one of the religious phenomena in Egypt that cannot be separated from the Islamic revival movement on the Islamic scene.

With regard to this, the researcher says that Western sociologists and political scientists have held many conferences at various levels in an attempt to answer the main question, which is: Are we really facing an Islamic revival movement?

From the point of view of these scholars, it is not enough for us to consider the emergence of these scattered incidents on the Islamic scene as just an accidental historical coincidence.

There is a third explanation put forward by the researcher. She tries to see in the phenomenon of veiling as one of the factors of the religious phenomenon in Egyptian society a natural reaction to the expansion and spread of consumeristic tendencies in developing societies, of which Islamic societies are considered to be a part. That means that it is a spontaneous rejection of consumeristic forms that have begun to prevail in our societies, and which force these societies to be dependent on the producing western civilization. It is a course which attempts to preserve the purity of the national identity in the face of consumer luxury that is being imposed on it and that is threatening it.

The study discovered that the phenomenon of veiling has emerged primarily in urban environments; that is, it has become prevalent in the major cities more so than in the villages of Egypt where rural culture exists in which religion plays a pivotal role. The study also discovered that this phenomenon has spread through various social layers and classes and is not limited to any one, since the women who veil themselves belong to various economic and social levels.

The researcher says that this phenomenon includes most age groups among females, but that the phenomenon of veiling was mainly prevalent among young women, especially university students, and that it has spread among various differing cultural levels. It began principally in the upper and middle cultural levels, then it spread from them to various cultural levels that were lower than them. She also said that the phenomenon began spontaneously, but that it had taken on an organized form in the sense that the spread of various degrees of veiling have begun to vary between degrees of veiling that adhere to the letter of Islamic law, and a degree that adheres less strictly and that might better be called modesty rather than veiling.

Media Role...Marginal

The researcher carried out a study on different samples of veiled students, and through her observations she saw that the role of the press, radio and

television was very marginal with respect to the phenomenon. However, the social institutions in which children are reared and educated, such as the family, the school and the mosque, represent in her view the main factor affecting human behavior in Egypt. Meanwhile, she found that the majority of her study sample rejects the idea that the veil should be imposed on them by law, because in their opinion it is not just an ornament but rather a commitment, so first of all there must be personal conviction, though the veiled women agree in considering 14 years of age to be the right age for putting on the veil, a limit which has a religious basis. The researcher also found that the veiled student believes in the woman's right to an education, and that the purpose of that is to prepare the woman to be a good wife and a successful mother, and the studies best suited to a woman's nature are the educational and medical professions.

Preparing the Woman for the Home Only

The researcher came to the conclusion that the women who veil themselves believe less in a woman's right to work and promotion, for work is for men. Those who agree to the principle of work put conditions on their consent: the work should be in specific professions such as medicine and education, or the woman should be in a state of economic need.

Some in the same sample believe in equality between men and women.

In her study, the researcher came to the conclusion that the most important reasons that led to the religious revival were the absence of religious consciousness that had been aggravated by the opening up to the West with its values that differ from our Islamic values and the decadence that accompanied them, in addition to the primary role played by imperialism in separating the people from the sources of their strength embodied in religion and especially the Islamic religion, and the action to spread destructive values and traditions.

The researcher stresses that in her opinion the three most serious problems facing Islamic nations at this time are fragmentation and the many disagreements among them, then distance from the religion and ignorance of it, and finally the turbulent materialistic current. The researcher believes that the ideal way by which we will be able to overcome this danger is by going back to Islam.

12547

CSO: 4504/382

EGYPT

ADMINISTRATIVE COURT ISSUES DECISION ON NASIRITE PARTY

Cairo / J-AHALI in Arabic 15 May 85 pp 7, 9

[Article by Tharwat Shalabi: "Council of State Decision on Nasirite Party: Victory Over Unfair Parties Law"]

[Text] The recent judicial ruling on the Nasirite Party has attracted the attention of political circles.

Two years following the request of the Nasirites to form a party, the Supreme Administrative Court at the Council of State has decided to refer the matter to the Supreme Constitutional Court, an indication of the court's acceptance of the point of view of the party's founder that the parties law is unconstitutional because it considers support for the Camp David agreements as one of the conditions for approval.

The Parties Committee had rejected the request of former deputy Kamal Ahmad and a number of Nasirites to form the Nasirite Party because Kamal Ahmad had knowingly signed a statement in 1979 rejecting the Camp David accords, and because the draft party program did not include the party's acceptance of the peace treaty with Israel in compliance with the parties law. Also, the party program is similar to that of the Grouping Party, which is contrary to the parties law requiring a differentiation between the programs of new and existing parties.

In the Supreme Administrative Court, the founders of the party had challenged the Parties Committee's rejection, basing their challenge on the unconstitutionality of those articles of the parties law that oblige new parties that had submitted their requests for formation after the signing of the Camp David accords to agree to them. The founders also challenged the conditions of the law that require a complete differentiation between party programs. The court agreed with the point of view of the founders and has referred the matter to the Supreme Constitutional Court to rule on the constitutionality of the two latter conditions.

The Stipulations of This Constitution

The recitals of the ruling reaffirmed the right of those citizens who oppose Camp David to form political parties and indicated that a stipulation

to forbid this in the parties law is a usurpation of the freedom of opinion that is guaranteed by the constitution and a usurpation of the right of political parties to express their points of view in the affairs and interests of the homeland, and an assumption of guardianship over relations with Israel, raising them to the level of a mandatory constitutional provision.

The recitals also explained that the stipulation in the parties law regarding the necessity of complete differentiation between parties is not logical because the law itself obliges political parties to take part in those national affairs that are considered to be beyond dispute, like the belief in Islamic Law and the principles of the July and May revolutions, and the preservation of national unity, social peace and the social-democratic socialist system.

The court considers that these conditions are "so inclusive and comprehensive as to make the programs on which parties are based originate from a single designator which makes similarity between them something to be expected, and renders the condition of similarity between them a matter that takes this condition out of the organizational to the implementation sphere; it manifests a clear conflict with the principle of equality of opportunity between citizens which is guaranteed by the constitution, and infringes on their equality of rights and public responsibilities to discriminate between them and infringe on the principle of equality of opportunity in the formation of political parties, involving permissiveness for some and menace for others.

In addition to being unfair and unconstitutional, these conditions, as the recitals of the ruling affirm, usurp the constitutional right of the citizen to make nominations for parliamentary chambers, after the adoption of the system of elections by proportional lists, as the citizen may support the program of one of the parties without supporting its leadership or those in charge of its affairs.

A Victory for Democracy

Political circles saw the ruling as a blow directed at the judicial limitations that are specified in the parties law, and that aim at assuming guardianship over the policy of Camp David and presenting a whole new row of political forces from forming independent parties.

The Nasirites are determined to form an independent party to participate with the other political forces in the shaping of life in Egypt. Without the existence of this party, one may not say that democracy exists, especially after the publication of the election law which requires anyone who wishes to nominate himself to be included in a party list. The ruling by the Council of State has reaffirmed these constitutional and judicial facts. What is required from the authorities concerned is speeding up the implementation of the principles mentioned in this ruling, as any delay in implementing those principles would be an interruption of democracy, and we hope that the matter will be settled by the Supreme

Constitutional Court according to those sound principles that were mentioned in the ruling, so that people may express their opinions through a party framework that is acceptable to them, and so that all citizens may be equal in the practice of democracy by overcoming this big obstacle that was dictated by the parties law.

[Question] If the Constitutional Court rules in favor of Kamal Ahmad, will there be any consultations with him to form a unified Nasirite party?

[Answer] The ruling by the Council of State does not single out anyone, but addresses the whole Nasirite current throughout the Arab homeland, and only [its adherents] are the ones concerned by this ruling, on the basis of a truism that they believe in, which is the formation of a unified party for themselves.

[Question] Will you apply to the Parties Committee to form the Nasirite Arab Socialist Party before the Constitutional Court comes out with a ruling on Kamal Ahmad's party?

[Answer] We shall decide on our steps after studying the recitals of the ruling, and I cannot specify now whether we shall apply to form a new party or not.

12775

CSO: 4504/370

EGYPT

ESCALATING STUDENT MOVEMENT DESCRIBED

Kuwait AL-MUJTAMA' in Arabic 7 May 85 pp 45-47

[Article: "Egyptian Student Movement Rejects All Forms of Custodianship and Containment"]

[Text] The first confenence of the Egyptian Student Federation, held at the headquarters of the Lawyers Union in Cairo on Sunday, 24 March 1985, organized by the Executive Bureau of the Egyptian University Student Federation which was formed at the end of last February and attended by members of the student union councils of the 12 Egyptian universities, was a part of the fait accompli policy and an attempt to overcome the intransigent refusal of all student demands--a refusal to which the officials cling in an amazing manner. The conference was also an indication of the student movement's ability to use its legitimate and constitutional right to express itself and to project its problems, issues, aspirations and hardships.

The escalation in the student movement's voice comes after a period of inactivity and indifference which predominated university life since the promulgation of the student bylaws in the summer of 1979 and the subsequent oppressive steps taken against the Muslim fundamentalists in particular and the opposition in general by al-Sadat regime in September 1981. The student movement has resumed its free and nationalist role to reaffirm its rejection of all forms of custodianship, containment or subservience to the ruling regime, thus declaring that its allegiance is always to God and to Egypt's good first and foremost.

Bylaws Against Muslim Fundamentalists

But what are the circumstances under which the student bylaws of 1979 were issued? Let us return in our memory to 1978 when some foreign circles began to talk of the intensifying Islamic awakening in Egypt's universities, to warn of this awakening and to urge the authorities to confront it. Al-Sadat began to attack the Islamic youth groups in the universities who controlled the student unions and enjoyed the trust of their student colleagues. The attack against the Islamic movement in the universities escalated and al-Sadat began falsely and slanderously to cite certain incidents and attribute them to the Islamic youth groups. Hardly a few months had passed when the student bylaws were issued in the summer of 1979, thus abolishing the 1976 bylaws which

allowed the student unions a large degree of freedom of activity. Through the 1976 bylaws, the student movement was able to perform its national role and to voice its opinion on the country's fateful issues. The 1979 bylaws prohibited all ideological and factional activity, with the ban aimed at the Islamic groups. The 1979 bylaws also abolished the General Federation of Egyptian Students and confiscated its funds and properties after it had become a considerable student force. These bylaws also restored the system of university guidance and university guard and each university came to have a security officer with the rank of major general. The security agencies, the university guard and the intelligence agencies interfered in university life openly and university guards attacked students. The complaints increased and the universities then erupted, demanding the temporary suspension of the 1979 bylaws, the abolition of the university guard and the restoration of the General Federation of Egyptian Students. Demonstrations spread last year and this year on university campuses, the student unions have moved to defend the student demands and to convey to the officials at all levels the student protests and reactions to the intensifying activity of the security agencies, an activity, almost totally paralyzing student activity at the various universities. The official reaction was disappointing and dashed the students' aspirations. An amendment was introduced into the 1979 bylaws to absorb the wrath of the student base but this amendment was superficial and did not reflect any of the student movement's demands.

All Doors Closed

The students turned to the officials and a student delegation met with the People's Assembly speaker but he rejected the student demands one after the other, justifying the rejection on the grounds that the matter was not within his jurisdiction. It was impossible to meet the prime minister or the president of the republic. The students met with the minister of higher education who also held the position of deputy prime minister. He advised them to return to the presidents of their universities and present the student demands to them first, which was tantamount to an act of evasion. The students returned to their universities but the reaction of the university presidents and college deans was, according to the students, unexpectedly disappointing.

At Cairo University, Dr Hilmi Nimr, the university vice president for student affairs, rejected the student demands decisively at the meeting of the University Unions Council, which convened on 18 February 1985. The council broke up, with frustration and painsqueezing the hearts of the heads of the university student unions and making some of them tender their resignations. Moreover, the university vice president referred Ahmad "Abdallah, the head of the Cairo Student Union, and Husam Hasan Judah, his deputy, to an investigation board because they demanded that the rights of their fellow students be fulfilled! At Qasr al-'Ayni School of Medicine, Dr Hashim Fu'ad, the dean of the school, a man who is openly hostile to whatever is Islamic, who does not hesitate to tear up the veils of faithful women and to dismiss or persecute whoever grows a beard and who tries to torpedo whatever indicates the presence of Islam in Qasr al-'Ayni School of Medicine, has frozen the activity of his college's student union even though he is not the official directly in charge of the activities of the union, which is officially under the supervision of the college deputy

director. The dean has indiscriminately suspended most members of the student union for periods ranging from 1-2 weeks. This suspension is intended to obstruct their nomination in future years.

Investigation on Charge of Ideological Activity

At Alexandria University, the university president referred student 'Amr Abu Khalil, the chairman of the Federation of Egyptian Students and of the Alexandria University Student Union, to an investigation on the charge of engaging in "ideological activity" in violation of the 1979 bylaws. At al-Minya University, the university president issued an arbitrary decision suspending 'Isam 'Abd-al-Hamid, the chairman of the university's student union, for 3 weeks and suspending his activity in the union for 2 months. The university president also advised the security authorities to arrest the federation chairman and put him in al-Minya jail because he dared demand the rights of the students who have given him their trust and elected him chairman of their university's student union.

At Tanta University, the secretary and assistant secretary of the Education College Student Union were suspended for 2 months in response to the pamphlet published by the union under the title of AL-RAYAH--a pamphlet which contained a number of important student issues and some university news.

This is a few of the many incidents which are happening at the Egyptian universities. The official position toward the students has been voiced by the deputy director of Alexandria University in commenting on the university's refusal to permit the holding of symposiums to be attended by a number of advocates of Islam, including Counselor Muhammad al-Mismari, a member of the People's Assembly, and Shaykh Muhammad al-Matrawi, the imam of al-Sayyidah Zaynab Mosque in Cairo and a People's Assembly member. The Alexandria University deputy director said frankly: "The state wants the Islam of prayers and fasting and not the Islam that solves people's problems."

This explains why the Cairo University administration has taken more than 3 months to agree to holding a student activity week for the Afghan and Palestinian causes and why the administration has rejected the collection of any donations in the interest of the strugglers in either Afghanistan or Palestine, as Ahmad "Abdallah, the chairman of the Cairo University Student Union, said. The administration also refused to invite "Abdrabb al-Rasul Sayyaf, an Afghan resistance leader. Even though the university administration had agreed to invite "Umar al-Talmasani, the grand imam of the Muslim Brotherhood, it withdrew this approval at the last moment, thus compelling the students to organize tumultuous demonstrations in which more than 10,000 students participated.

This being the situation, the chairmen of the student unions met on Tuesday, 26 February 1985, to discuss the conditions. The meeting resulted in the unanimous election of student "Amr Abu Khalil, the head of the Alexandria University Student Union, as chairman of the General Federation of Egyptian University Students and the election of four deputies to assist him, namely the chairmen of the student unions of Al-Minya, Asyut, "Ayn Shams and Cairo universities. Subsequently, a student conference was held at Cairo University

on Wednesday, 27 February 1985, and was attended by nearly 10,000 students. The resolutions taken by the meeting of the heads of the country's university student unions were presented to this conference, which approved them unanimously.

Lawyers Union Conference

To continue to escalate the situation, the Executive Bureau of the General Federation of Egyptian Students held a general congress on Sunday, 24 March 1985, at the Lawyers Union premises to which it invited all members of the university student councils. This congress is the only body entitled, in accordance with the 1976 bylaws, to approve or amend the student bylaws. Consequently, the congress declared the abolition of the unfair 1979 bylaws and the temporary restoration of the 1976 bylaws until new bylaws are formulated, on the grounds that the 1979 bylaws are unconstitutional because they were issued by a presidential decree and not by the student congress. The congress also announced a number of recommendations headed by the main demand, namely abolition of the 1979 bylaws. This is in addition to a number of other recommendations, including:

- The recommendation that the university student union councils formulate a general visualization for new bylaws to be presented to the Executive Bureau prior to the convocation of the next congress at the beginning of next July.

- A recommendation that the heads of the university unions be included as members of the Executive Bureau of the Egyptian Student Federation.

- A recommendation that a number of committees be formed, especially an information and publication committee, a foreign contacts committee, an internal relations committee and a committee to draft the bylaws.

- A recommendation that the congress entrust the chairman of the Egyptian Student Federation, a position which was abolished a year ago, to sue legally to demand a premises and a budget for the General Federation of Egyptian Students and to have all the federation's powers restored.

The congress declares its rejection of the principle of preventing candidates from running in student elections and the principle of using pressure, arbitrary suspensions and arrests.

The congress demands abolition of the university guard now that its excesses have reached unbearable limits--the incidents in al-Azhar, al-Mansurah and al-Minya universities are examples of these excesses--and that the role of the university guard be confined to protecting the installations by night, without any intervention in the freedom of the students.

The congress supports the struggle of the Muslim Afghan people, lauds the steadfastness of the Muslim people in South Lebanon and condemns the weak U.S. position toward the Palestinian issue.

The Congress condemns the translocation of the Falasha Jews from Ethiopia to Israel through Sudan's territories.

The Congress condemns the arrest of students who expressed their resentment over Israel's participation in the international book fair and in the Cairo international industrial fair.

Snaps from Student Congress

The Lawyers Union premises were surrounded by four high-ranking officers of the Ministry of Interior, namely a major general, a brigadier and two colonels, in addition to six big trucks loaded with central security troops and a number of other vehicles loaded with youths trained in the art of karate so that they may be ready should the need arise, not to mention the radio equipment, the rescue squads and the state security intelligence men who were all ready to serve the congress!!

The Egyptian university student movement is a purely Islamic movement proceeding on the path of the Islamic groups that surfaced in the period prior to September 1981. This is why this movement is facing all these hardships.

Addressing his words to the country's officials, Ahmad 'Abdallah, the chairman of the Cairo University Student Union, said: "If you want the youth tomorrow, then help them today and if you want herds of cheerleaders, then say so frankly." "Abdallah added: "Regardless of what obstacles and quagmires they put in our way, we will not weaken because this determination and this will are tied to our faith. The Egyptian university student and the Egyptian youth outside the university explode from within when they become aware of what is surrounding them." He added: "It is not in the country's interest for this situation of procrastination, of casting doubts and of evasion to continue."

8494

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EGYPT

WATER PROTECTION EFFORTS INTENSIFY

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 29 May 85 p 3

[Article by 'Adil al-Dib: "Intensification of Campaigns To Protect the Nile Water"]

[Text] The environmental protection law has reached the stage of serious implementation. The governorates are now the scene of intensified campaigns to curb violations in order to protect the Nile water and farmland. In 4 governorates alone, the campaign has resulted in the curbing of more than 500 violations of the law.

The violators represent both the public and the private sectors as well as individuals, including the Barmant and al-Hawamadiyah Sugar and Refining Company.

During these campaigns questions have arisen concerning both the fate of the installations and plants that pollute the environment and the fate of the tourist ships, freighters, and house boats so that they not discharge their wastes directly into the Nile, as well as the financial credits to protect the environment.

Engineer 'Utfi Muhammad 'Ali, deputy minister of irrigation for environmental protection, says he decided to warn all the plants and floating units responsible for pollution on the need to construct settling basins to purify their wastes before discharging them into the waterways. This is until internationally approved treatment equipment is installed. The minister of irrigation asked the Policies Committee for sufficient credits to facilitate the import of such equipment and its manufacture locally in accordance with international specifications.

The deputy minister of irrigation adds that in the case of any installations that discharge their wastes into the waterways, the Ministry of Irrigation will endeavor to obtain samples of these wastes and send them to the Environmental Committee of the Ministry of Health where they will be analyzed to ensure that they do not pollute the water.

Maj Gen Munir al-Muhaysin, deputy minister of the interior and director of the water police, who are responsible for curbing pollution violations,

asserts that these campaigns aim at applying laws now in force, e.g., the Nile protection law and the pollution prevention law. All of them were enacted to protect the lives of the citizens and their economy.

The deputy minister of the interior adds that the limited technical possibilities and financial credits are not admissible as excuses because they are coat racks on which we hang any shortcomings in executing the law. Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of state for administrative development, announced that 300 million pounds were allocated in the current year's budget for enforcement of the pollution law, which is part of a plan costing 270 million pounds. This is on the part of the state. As for the individual's part, it is represented in the behavior and conscience of the violator.

In al-Sharqiyah, 13 mayors were turned over to the prosecutor's office for failure to insist on the treatment of sewage before discharge into the waterways. In addition, 13 companies in the public sector were charged for discharging their untreated wastes directly. There were also 8 privately owned plants and 32 others that abused the irrigation facilities and 3 cases in which 19 feddans of farmland were left uncultivated in order to build on it.

But what is to happen to the house boats, tourist ships, and freighters? The deputy minister of the interior says that 29 house boats were seized on the banks of the Nile at Imbahah. Their theoretical life span has ended. They discharge their wastes directly on the banks of the Nile. The house boats have been given until 31 May to alter their situations in order to permit the installation of equipment to treat the wastes before they are discharged into the river. That is until the house boats are connected to the land sewage system. This is the deadline after which house boats in violation will be towed to a place far from the water source and navigation channel. If the violator does not undertake to alter his situation, the house boat will be sold at public auction at the owner's expense. The governor of al-Jizan Dr 'Abd-al-Hamid Hasan decided to concern himself with this region in particular because it is close to the "water source" for the Ibahah Ice and Drinking Water Plant.

As for the 50 tourist ships and 2,000 freighters in question, it was decided to require everyone owning a vessel to furnish it with equipment to treat its wastes by 31 May. The owner of two or more vessels is to equip one of them by this date and the rest by 31 December, after which the law will be enforced. The Arab Industrialization Organization now has available the required treatment equipment. It can also be imported. Three days ago the administration towed away a vessel owned by the General Nile Water Transport Company called "al-Salam" from which oil has been leaking into the river. The company was requested to repair the leak so that the vessel can be turned over and allowed to sail again.

5204

CSO: 4504/388

EGYPT

RENOVATION OF SEWAGE SYSTEM CONTINUES

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 22 Jun 85 p 3

[Article by Ahmad Fu'ad: "Ending the Water Shortage and Overflow of the Sewers in Cairo in 6 Months"]

[Text] Engineer Major General Hazim al-'Abd, chairman of the National Potable Water and Sewage Board, announced that the water shortage and overflowing of sewers in Cairo will end during the remaining 6 months of this year. About a million cubic meters of water will be added daily to bring production up to 4 million cubic meters, an amount that will completely meet Cairo's needs. This will be the result of putting new stations in operation and renovating the systems to put an end to loss from the bursting of rusty pipes. He said the board contracted with 19 international companies to replace and renew the sewage system in Cairo. He estimated it would cost 2 billion pounds sterling.

Major General al-'Abd added that there is a plan to boost the production of the Rawd al-Faraj station to 750,000 cubic meters daily. It will supply north and central Cairo. The work will be finished next year. The work in al-Fustat station will also be completed; its daily capacity of 600,000 cubic meters will supply east and south Cairo. It will cost 80 million pounds. Now under construction is the Shubra al-Khaymah pumping station with a daily capacity of 200,000 cubic meters. The board is enlarging Musturud station to have a capacity of 650,000 cubic meters. The construction is to be completed within 2 years. The station is to serve north and east Cairo.

The chairman of the board said it contracted with the Netherlands and Austria to supply 100 small water purification units to produce 200,000 cubic meters daily. The water is currently being distributed to villages lacking it in the governorates as a quick solution until the integrated potable water projects are completed by the year 2000, although the pumping stations in the capital are now operating at more than their capacity by at least 25 percent.

5204
CSO: 4504/388

LIBYA

MOROCCAN NEWSPAPER NOTES JAMAHIRIYAH'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYAH MAIL in English 8 Jun 85 p 11

[Text]

•THE Al Hayat al Fallahiya newspaper published in Morocco published an illustrated survey about industry in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya highlighted the concerns of the Great al Fateh Revolution in this important sector.

With statistics, the paper pointed out to the big achievement the Libyan Arab people has accomplished in this field.

In its survey which was published in both the Arabic and French languages, the paper said that the Great al Fateh of September Revolution does not acknowledge the retarded reality and does not believe in hesitation on decisive matters. Thus it went fully into the fields of developments and production with a solid determination and with a firm grip. Industrial strategy has drafted the future's clear outlines to correct the structural imbalance in the economy by increasing the light and heavy industry sector's contribution domestically to create a permanent economic base without depending on oil to satisfy the people's basic requirements and to accomplish self-sufficiency

in a way that realises the saying: "No independence for a people who eats from beyond the sea".

The paper said: "The industrial development has created deep rooted transformation in Jamahiriya by increasing the contribution of industries in the total production, in the number of producers in production fields and multiplying the Libyan Arab technical expertise in all fields."

The newspaper added that the path of development in Jamahiriya indicates that our Libyan Arab people take large strides in the right path. The people's strategy was adopted in Jamahiriya by involving all activities and in all locations with the principle of self reliance and local capabilities to achieve self sufficiency and transform the society to a productive society controlling its revolution.

The paper said: "Development plans in Jamahiriya have always been comprehensive with a national dimension for they have been designed and planned on the basis that Libya is a part of the Arab large homeland. Its

growth is part of the gross national growth pointing out that the Afro-Arab union is a step in the road of the comprehensive Arab unity and is considered as a foundation to a closer cooperation and a better integration between Jamahiriya and Morocco."

LIBYA

LIBYAN SUN OIL COMPANY MUST FULFILL CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS

Valetta THE JAMAHIRIYAH MAIL in English 22 Jun 85 p 7

[Text] ☐ An International Arbitration Committee handed a unanimous ruling in favour of the National Oil Company in the action it took before the International chamber of Commerce against the Libyan Sun Oil Company for ceasing to fulfill its obligations arising out of the contract of oil exploration in the Jamahiriya, alleging that the decisions of the American Government made for the company to fulfill its contractual obligations in Jamahiriya.

The ruling asserted that the decisions taken by the American Government concerning the ban of exporting technology and the travel of American passport holders to the Jamahiriya did not

justify the Libyan Sun Oil Company, an American oil company, refraining from the fulfilling of its contract in exploring oil in the Jamahiriya.

This ruling solved very important issues and construed a fundamental legal principle: "the restrictions imposed by states on their companies and citizens, banning them from implementing their contractual obligations for political reasons, are invalid basis for investment companies to resort to escape their obligations. This cannot be considered legally as 'Force Major'."

CSO: 4500/154

LIBYA

LOCAL MANAGEMENT OF OIL SECTOR TRACED

Tripoli AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 10 Jun 85 p 8

[Article by 'Abd-al-Salam Kashidan: "AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR investigations: "The City That Declared Defiance"]

[Text] The world of oil, or "Black gold" as it is called, this resource which has become a strategic weapon in our modern world, yesterday was in the hands of the usurper. Foreign companies poured in to drain the resources of this nation for the sole purpose of realizing the highest profits possible without any consideration for the legal owner, who was suffering from hunger and deprivation. These companies received all the help they needed from their henchmen, the remnants of the bygone era. They persisted in their plundering, consequently becoming the lords and masters of the country and its resources until the dawn of the great 1 September which tipped the scales in a radical way. It was a time that signaled the beginning of a free and dignified life for our great people who became master and ruler, possessing the resources, the power and the weapons.

Recalling the way things used to be prior to the year 1969 to shed light on the irresponsible practices by the Esso Company--which is an affiliate of the Exxon company--we find that it began its oil life in Libya in 1955 until November 1981. During this period, it made great efforts to draw as much oil and gas as possible from all the fields that were under contract to it by concession No 20/17/16/b. We all know the kind of political weight this company enjoyed from the deposed regime when it had two faces, one representing exploration, production and processing of oil and natural gas, and the other, the ugly political and colonialist evil face.

Their main concern was the production of as much oil and natural gas as possible as fast as possible and at the lowest cost possible. Their average daily production of oil was about 1 million barrels and 500 million cubic feet of gas, this in order to realize the highest possible profits at the expense of the resources of this people. Moreover, they meddled in the country's political situation to the extent that they ran the affairs of the small gang that comprised the deposed regime, removing ministers from their positions by a phone call, not to mention their link to American intelligence, which supplied them daily with information. They kept this up until the emergence of the dawn of final salvation from all forms of imperialism when

foreign companies were called to account and the production rate dropped from 1 million to 450 bpd as a first step to taking control of the oil resource.

With the issuance of the nationalization order, Libyan young men took the reins of power and the responsibility for running the oil companies' operations with courage, despite their simple experience in this field due to the policy of the aforementioned imperialist. Accordingly, a popular leadership actually took charge of operations, training and human and mechanical development with the primary objective of repairing and restoring what the Esso company left behind; we all know that it followed the tactic of procrastination in completing exploration projects, developing drillings and maintaining wells. The maintenance process did not encourage foreign companies to continue their oil operations in the Jamahiriyah, so they persisted in their procrastination for about 5 years until 21 November 1981, the day Esso Company announced it was ending all its oil operations in the Jamahiriyah within 3 months for the following reasons:

1. Low profitability which is incompatible with the policy of the mother Exxon Company.
2. Political pressures in the field of marketing.
3. Loss of control over running oil operations.

However, it did not take long for the Exxon Company to engage in its despicable exploitive tactics of instigating foreign advisors to leave the Jamahiriyah, promising them other jobs in the Gulf countries.

It was at this point that the Surt Oil Company was formed in defiance of the Exxon Company and its evil games. The entire responsibility fell on the shoulders of the young Arab Libyan men who proved their ability to run and maintain operations. About 69 kilometers have been maintained by completely replacing pipelines to stop oil and gas leakage.

Also, a new drilling section had been created, thus entrusting the company with the two parts of operations: the first, maintenance, and the second, exploration and drilling.

The Surt Company produces about 124,000 bpd and 200 million cf of associated gas daily, in addition to 245 million cf of unassociated gas a day. Out of this production, the petrochemical factories receive an average of 180 million cf of gas to meet their needs; the rest of the gas is processed into "liquid gas" [lng] at the company's gas factory at a rate of 60,000 bpd for marketing through the National Oil Institute in Italy and Spain. This is in addition to processing gas for local home use.

There is also an oil refinery with a production capacity of 10,000 bpd used for local consumption in the central area.

This company has 1,456 producers and 713 foreign workers.

According to the new guidelines, the company was moved from Tripoli to the production site, a move that placed on the company additional burdens of providing the various every day needs of the residents of al-Burayqah City, which has actually been turned into a self-contained city where close to 456 family housing units and 359 bachelor housing units have been constructed, in addition to 125 units under construction.

As for the problems facing the company, it is faced with the problem of air transportation which Libyan Airlines promised to take care of. However, the airlines domestic department has been unable to satisfy the demands of this sector. This has affected the morale of the families, thus prompting a flood of complaints which have been to no avail because the matter is in the hands of the airlines, which often cancels trips for no other reason than the unavailability of a flight attendant. Everyone knows the delays in production this can cause for no other reason than the failure of a technician or an advisor to arrive on time.

There is another problem related to housing security which must take into consideration the circumstance of the oil sector producers who had to move their families to their place of work, following the issuance of the decision to transfer the company to al-Burayqah, leaving their original dwellings in Tripoli. Unfortunately, some of these dwellings have been turned over to other owners because they had been left vacant for a period of time. This is due to inadequate investigation to ascertain whether these were the sole dwellings or in excess of need.

This is the city of al-Burayqah, the city that has declared its defiance of the gulf of defiance.

12502

CSO: 4504/392

SUDAN

COMMUNIST PARTY SPOKESMAN AL-TIJANI AL-TAYYIB INTERVIEWED

London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 22-28 Jun 85 pp 21-24

[Interview with al-Tijani al-Tayyib, spokesman of the Sudanese Communist Party, by correspondent 'Uthman Mirghani: "Sudanese Parties Under the Microscope--al-Tijani al-Tayyib"; Khartoum, date not given]

[Text] The Sudanese communists were able to play a clear role in Sudanese political life since independence and perhaps shortly before it. They came very close to power after their alliance with the regime of former president Ja'far Numayri in its early days. In July 1971, they organized a military coup to topple him and took over the government for 3 days, before their coup failed. From that date, the Sudanese Communist Party, which had been known as one of the most powerful Arab communist parties, was subjected to prosecution, and a number of its prominent leaders were executed after the unsuccessful attempted coup. After the change that took place in the Sudan last April, the communists returned to the political scene and began to work on organizing their ranks after the blows to which they had been subjected during Numayri's rule.

We are publishing this conversation with al-Tijani al-Tayyib, spokesman of the Communist Party and one of its prominent leaders, as part of a series of interviews conducted by AL-TADAMUN with political party leaders in the Sudan.

[Question] The Communist Party was subjected to crushing blows during the period between 1971 and the present. To what extent did these blows influence the party?

[Answer] Yes, the party was subjected to harsh blows, but not crushing ones. The defensive tactics practiced by the party had the virtue of regrouping its forces and enabling it in the end to overcome and stand firm, so as to restore its presence and activity in a large number of the

positions in which it had been present before the events of July 1971. There is no doubt that the blows to which the party was subjected after that date left their mark and led to a shrinking of the party's presence in some regions. To a certain extent, it was unable to train and educate large numbers of its members, since there were immense difficulties standing in the way of holding meetings, communication, and conducting party life in its full form. But we can say that the party sufficiently overcame these difficulties to put it into a restored state of health, ready to play a part with the requisite energy and effectiveness.

[Question] Where does the Communist Party now stand on the map of Sudanese political forces? What area does it occupy?

[Answer] Our party stands in its natural position within the left. It is an independent party. It does not presume to speak for the left. I do not believe that there is a party or organized block that can be called "the left." The Communist Party is therefore an independent party standing on the left side of the political map, hoping to play its independent role in Sudanese political life from this position, whether by alliance with the other forces of the left, or with various other political parties.

[Question] Does that mean that you are thinking of entering into an alliance with another party or parties? If something like that were to happen, with what parties would it be?

[Answer] Throughout the period of the Numayri regime, we in the Communist Party continued to call for the formation of a broad front encompassing all the forces with the interest and desire to topple the Numayri regime and set up a democratic government in the country. That is still our opinion to the present, since the uprising has not been able to realize all its objectives. True, it has achieved the overthrow of the Numayri regime and was able to decree the dissolution of the state security apparatus and arrest a number of the leaders of that apparatus and of the previous regime; yet, there remain many things that have to be carried out before we arrive at a democratic national government in the form we desire. There still remains the task of fully restoring democracy, fully restoring sovereignty, and liquidating the previous regime from all areas.

Our position on these questions is to ally ourselves with the parties that participated in the uprising and still desire to work toward realization of the people's and the uprising's objectives, objectives that were embodied in the rallying cries raised during it and in the other rallying cries that were contained in the charter of the Grouping of National Forces for the Salvation of the Fatherland for the restoration of democracy.

There is no particular party with which we seek an alliance. We seek alliance with all the parties, but we specify the things for which we want an alliance: liquidation of the vestiges of the Numayri regime, and restoration of democracy and national sovereignty. We are ready to ally ourselves and work together with all parties that accept these things.

[Question] What about after the transition period? Will you enter into alliances with the other parties?

[Answer] We have a full year in front of us before the transition period ends. Let us wait until the end of the year. We shall see what materializes after the end of the transition period and what problems and issues are raised by political reality. On that basis, we shall be able to define our position concerning the different parties. We specify an alliance with no particular party; we raise particular issues and stands, and we will ally ourselves with anyone who shares common stands with us to the full extent necessary to accomplish these common objectives.

[Question] How do you evaluate the present situation in the Sudanese political arena? Do you feel any anxiety that something may occur to prevent full transfer of power to civilians?

[Answer] There is no room for anxiety. We are in a state of struggle. Whoever is in a state of struggle does not base his stands on anxiety. Rather, he bases them on the balance of forces, his own position, and the position of others, whether they be with him or against him. One must also take into account the environment in which the Sudan finds itself, both as regards its neighbors and as regards the world as a whole. This comprehensive view sets the picture in front of us as a whole. We believe that what happened in the Sudan was a great, deep, and violent uprising that accomplished some basic popular objectives. What the uprising has accomplished until now will open the way for the realization of further objectives and will give the people an opportunity to struggle for complete realization of its objectives. When we look at the scene, we see a growing surge of popular movement in the Sudanese street. We see before us the National and Trade-Union Grouping, and we see the general leadership of the armed forces with power in its hands. We perceive also that there are broadly influential democratic forces within the army. Given these facts, we believe that there is the possibility for conflict, especially since certain individuals within the armed forces have leanings toward remaining in power and having the army take over and continue to rule. At the same time, we find that the Americans, Saudis, and Egyptians are trying to feed these inclinations from abroad. Domestically, there are groups like the Muslim Brotherhood, certain vestiges of the previous regime and remnants of the security apparatus, and certain parasitic opportunists who are trying to give a social base to these inclinations on the part of certain individuals in the armed forces and the general command to continue to establish a military government in the Sudan.

This conflict exists. We are going into it with all our forces and in alliance with other forces, so that military government does not arise again in the country, and so that we can guarantee the establishment of true democratic government and of a democratic constitution that provides democratic means to solve the disputes between the various political tendencies and parties. This, as we see it, is the first and basic task in the Sudan. We urge people to attend to it. All the forces of the uprising should be employed to establish a democratic system in the Sudan. The

struggle is between these forces and other forces, domestic and foreign. that want to bring back military rule in a new form. According to our appraisal, the result of the struggle will be in favor of the people--if the forces that carried out the uprising join ranks, put aside their differences, and mobilize the masses, rallying all their powers to achieve their goals.

[Question] What is your view about confronting the economic crisis in the Sudan and about containing the effects of drought and famine?

[Answer] There are economic problems of a temporary nature that exist beside the problems of desertification and famine. However, in the background there are deep-rooted economic problems resulting from the capitalistic path of development that prevailed before 25 May 1969, and that became even deeper after that date.

As concerns overall causes of the bad state of the economy, there is a pressing need for struggle to create a new society. This will require the establishment of special programs and of special policies and measures. However, we do not think that the matter is pressing or urgent at the present time, since there are even more urgent matters that confront us now--for example, the problem of foreign debts, the problem of the deterioration of public utilities and public-sector companies, the fall in the price of the Sudanese pound, and our yielding to the dictates of the International Monetary Fund. All of these things have caused many problems. On the other hand, there is the subject of desertification and drought.

We believe it possible to take immediate measures to solve the current economic problems, especially given the present availability of some of the economic and financial resources that in the past used to be spent on certain institutions and organizations of the previous regime--such as the state security apparatus, the Socialist Union, the institution of the presidency of the republic, and the People's Assemblies, central and local. These institutions consumed a large part of the funds of the public treasury, funds that can be employed to deal with certain pressing economic problems, now that all these institutions have been dissolved. At the same time, we have to look carefully at the policies of the IMF and at the effects they have had on us and our economy, whether these be the fall of the price of the Sudanese pound or the decline in revenue from our exports. A call has now gone out for the holding of a national economic conference. We think it a good and timely proposal. Such a conference might embark on solving some of the immediate pressing economic problems we face--if all interested forces were allowed to participate. These forces include the political parties, the trade unions, intellectuals and economists, and all the agencies and citizens who could have a share in a radical solution of the problem. The basic condition for the success of such a conference is that its decisions be binding on the government and that there be no delay in their implementation.

As for the problems of drought and desertification, we need to concentrate all foreign assistance and local abilities, without the slightest delay

or opportunity for corruption, so that we reach our famine-stricken brothers as quickly as possible and rescue them from the state in which they are living. But I want to stress here that our economic crisis does not result from the drought and desertification. These are accidental problems. To the extent that the aggravation of the drought and desertification problem was a reflection of incorrect economic problems, we might even say that the problem resulted from incorrect and bad policies and was not the cause of the current economic crisis. We should not bring up the drought and desertification problem as if it were a cause of the economic crisis. We should not believe that if we deal with it, we shall have dealt with our economic crisis. The economic problems are much deeper. Perhaps even the proposed economic conference will not be able to deal with the problems in their full depth and extent. It may have to allow the matter to take place in stages.

[Question] How do you view the problem of the South?

[Answer] Our party has presented many proposals on the subject. The latest was the statement recently distributed in the faculty club of Khartoum University. If you want me to sum up our view for you very briefly, I would say that our party sees the problem of the Sudanese South as a political problem and as one of the fundamental problems of democracy in the present-day Sudan, with its ethnic groups and cultures. The problem can be solved only if there is a full democratic system in the Sudan, one that respects all the rights of the various population groupings and ethnicities, with their different cultures, traditions and customs. Starting from this premise, we believe that the first step toward a solution is that there be democracy in the Sudan; second, that there be local autonomy in the South, granted by law and guaranteed in the constitution, so as not to be subject to the whims and caprices of the legislative or executive authority, and not amendable or revocable by these authorities. But we must not look at the South as if it were an isolated region to be granted the right to set up an autonomous government and afterwards to be forgotten. The southerners have to be made partners in solving the problems of the Sudan as a whole, in so far as they are citizens with full rights and obligations in a democratic Sudan. In this way, we shall set aright what was done by the previous regime, which tried to treat the southerners as an island of democracy isolated from the overall climate prevailing in the other parts of the country. What is required is that the southerners enjoy democracy, and that the Sudan as a whole also enjoy it. The southerners, too, should not look only to themselves and to their region; they should regard themselves as a part of the Sudan, with rights and duties toward the rest of the country.

In addition to these principles, we encourage the establishment of a democratic organization or movement joining forces and cooperating with the democratic movement in the South, so that there will be continuity and connection with the revolutionary forces in the North, and so that both sides can work for the unity and progress of the Sudan.

[Question] Do you believe that the present political map of the Sudan has greatly changed and altered during the last 10 years? And what was the effect of this on the Communist Party?

[Answer] Yes, the Sudanese political map has changed socially, economically, and culturally. It is not possible for us to say that the political parties, having just come out from the old regime, will be able to return to their former state or situation. Many changes have taken place, leaving their mark on party leaderships and organizations. Inevitably, too, these changes have left their mark on party political programs, priorities, and stands. There is no longer any party that can continue its same old policies or lean on its same old bases of support. With some reservation, I might say that the same thing has happened to the Communist Party. Yet, we have not been influenced to the same degree as the other parties, because our party is founded on definite social bases of support and bound to a program not influenced by accidents in the country's political life, a program that raises issues of change and progress related to the overall path of the Sudan. Therefore, if any changes take place in relation to the Communist Party, they take place in matters of detail, not of general principle. For example, since independence we have been proposing that the Sudan move in a democratic nationalistic direction that would lead it to socialism. It is a direction controlled by a definite program, with its own particular rallying cries, priorities, and even alliances. However, this does not mean that we bind ourselves to the proviso that our alliances must be limited to this or that party. We believe that there should be alliances between particular social classes. If we put forward today the democratic nationalistic road to the realization of socialism in the Sudan, we mean by it cooperation between the nationalistic forces having a stake in democratic nationalistic development: for example, the working class, the farmers, nationally based capitalism, and the poor of the Sudanese countryside. These are the basic and enduring classes at all times. Even if such political parties as the Ummah Party, the Democratic Unionist Party, and the Communist Party weaken, these classes and social forces will remain in existence. On this basis, the change in the political map of the Sudan will not change the overall path of the Communist Party. It might influence matters of detail; the party, for example, might become weaker in one area or another because of particular circumstances, such as an inability to move about and maintain contact with cadres in that region. However, our connection with nationalistic forces with a stake in democratic national development will continue and endure.

From this point of view, the change to which we have been subject on account of the change in the political map is a change in details, not in essence. Possibly, the changes relative to other parties have been deeper and have had a greater effect on their position and bases of support.

[Question] Do you have any ideas about the way in which the upcoming general elections should be run? Specifically, do you demand electoral districts for [university] graduates, or do you accept the running of the elections on the basis of geographical districts?

[Answer] We want only democracy. We want freedom of expression, freedom of organization, and the freedom of every party to advocate its program and principles and to go to the masses with whatever it considers appropriate for the spreading of its message. Included in this, we hold that every party, on an equal footing, should have access to the official media--television and radio--in order to reach the various sectors of the people and to put forward its program and objectives. There must not be discrimination or favoritism in granting access to the official media.

Concerning electoral districting, in the past it was frequently a matter of maneuvers and conspiracies. We hope this will not happen in the future. Not only do we demand districts for graduates, we demand them for such other modern forces as workers and farmers in the modern production sector. These forces can be considered progressive and capable of leaving their mark on social and cultural life and on the development of the country, in addition to the forces of graduates and intellectuals. They have borne the greatest burden in the task of developing the country--beginning with the struggle for independence, then the liberation from the 'Abbud regime (General Ibrahim Ibrahim 'Abbud, who ruled the Sudan between 1958 and 1964), and, most recently, liberation from the Numayri regime. In all these stages, these modern forces played a large part. A formula must therefore be found for giving all these forces representation in political life and institutions. I am speaking now not only of graduates and intellectuals, but of all modern forces, such as workers, farmers, and others. There are many proposals on the subject. We think that there should be an agreement on the need to give representation to the modern forces. Such a proposal was present in the charter of the Grouping of National Forces for the Salvation of the Homeland, based on the premise that there should be an influential representative of modern forces in any elected parliament.

[Question] What are the most important features of your foreign relations and policies?

[Answer] The most important thing from our point of view is political independence--meaning that our foreign policy should be made in Khartoum and express the feelings of the Sudanese people. These policies should not be dictated from abroad, as happened during the time of Numayri.

Having stressed the principle of political independence, we believe that the Sudan ought to be a vigorous part of the Nonaligned Group. We should play our part in it with vigor and energy as an independent state opposed to imperialism. We will not speak now about opposing communism or the Soviets. We believe that it is in the interest of the Sudan to have firm relations of friendship with the Soviet Union and all the socialist nations, since that accords with the interests of the Sudanese people. Furthermore, the Soviets and the socialist camp have stood with persecuted and oppressed peoples and given them tremendous aid in liberating themselves from foreign domination--and they are still giving aid. We believe that the countries of the socialist camp and the Soviet Union can be our support in dealing with the continuing attempts by the western nations, led by the United States, to exercise hegemony.

[Question] If you come into the government by entering a coalition with another party or in some other way, will you work toward moving the Sudan from the West to the East in its alliances?

[Answer] The Sudan is not a chess piece to be moved from here to there. We believe that there should be stable policies based on national interest. The most important of these is that the Sudan should be independent. If it is really independent, it will find that its interest lies in rejecting any form or forms of dependency, and that it should build its relations with other states on this foundation. It must not be dependent on or subject to any foreign domination, whether economic or non-economic. When that becomes a reality, the Sudan will find itself--so we think--in a state of good relations with the Soviet Union. The guarantee of true independence lies in the creation of good relations with the Soviet Union, not with the United States. Good relations with the latter inevitably turn into dependency, as we now are witnessing in the countries of the Third World, including some Arab countries.

[Question] This refusal of dependency about which you speak, does it apply to the Soviet Union as well as to the United States?

[Answer] As a communist, my thinking and opinion on the issue are clear. The Soviet Union is not a colonial or a hostile state, nor is it a power with imperialistic or exploitative interests in any corner of the world. It is a state that establishes its relations with the various countries of the world on the basis of equality and independence. Therefore, when I speak about dependency and subjection, I do not put the Soviet Union and the United States on the same footing--just as I do not wish to put the Sudan at the same distance from each country. However, if we wish to speak theoretically and abstractly, I would say that the Sudan should not be dependent on any country. It should be completely independent. When I say "independent"--as a communist and nationalist--I do not think about the Soviet Union, since that country in all of its relations with us never proceeded from the premise of making us a dependency. In all of its actions, we can see how the Soviet Union was trying to help us and offer us everything that would make us an independent nation--unlike the United States and the other western states, which are always striving to put us in a subordinate position, so that we should be dependent on them economically, politically, or culturally.

[Question] If you form an alliance with another political party during the coming period, will you make it conditional on an agreement to establish close relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I do not believe that it would represent a condition of the alliance. By way of example, we now have a bond of alliance with the Ummah Party and with the Democratic Unionist Party. It was this alliance that led to the toppling of the previous regime. We never stipulated that the issue of relations with the Soviet Union be an article of this alliance. Our only condition--and it is a constant one--is that we be an independent state, and that we regain our national independence and sovereignty. We make no other conditions. In this connection, we do not want the Sudan to

have bad relations with the United States. We want the country to have good relations with the United States, relations based on independence, equality, friendship, and mutual benefit. This is a principle that we wish to see prevail [in our relations] with all other nations: namely, that we should be independent, and that our relations should be based on equality and reciprocal benefit.

Although we see America as an imperialistic country, we do not call for bad relations with it. All that we want is that we insist, as a condition for good relations, that they not interfere in our internal affairs, that we not be a dependency of theirs, and that they not impose their policies upon us by way of foreign aid or financial institutions. That is what we ask of the United States. We will continue to fight and resist every attempt on Washington's part to impose any sort of dependency on us.

We do not impose as a condition on any party that it take this or that stand concerning the two camps that exist on the world scene. The condition we make is that the Sudan should be an independent state, building its relations with other states on a basis of equality and mutual benefit.

[Question] How do you see relations with the Arab states, particularly with the two states that border the Sudan: Egypt and Libya?

[Answer] The relations that we want with all the Arab nations are of special relevance in terms of the situation of the world as a whole. We consider a part of the great Arab nation, and it is our concern that our relations with all the Arab states be built on this foundation.

As for our stand concerning the various countries, systems, parties, and political forces on the Arab scene, we start from our nature as a class party. As a party of the Sudanese working class, we have fundamental ideological directions concerning the various major historical issues that confront the Arab peoples--issues such as social and political development, unity, etc. It follows that we have fundamental positions in various political and social areas. These ideological directions of ours naturally determine our positions on current events in the area. During the period that has just past, in spite of the difficult circumstances and the state of siege we lived through under the previous regime, we did not isolate ourselves from these events. We participated, to the extent that we could move, in the various struggles that the Arab peoples entered.

Concerning these events, two things define our relation to the political systems and forces: (1) the struggle against the imperialistic-Zionistic alliance, against forms of interference and aggression on the part of American imperialism, and against solutions and agreements involving capitulation, such as the Camp David Agreements; (2) the broad struggle which the Arab states are entering for democracy--i.e. for the establishment of democratic systems, the guaranteeing of democratic rights and freedoms, and liberation from systems of repression, subjugation, and tutelage--even from those systems imposed in the name of socialism or in the name of protecting progressive and revolutionary systems.

In this light, and without the need to go into details, we take a position of solidarity and mutual assistance, or of opposition and rejection, with regard to the various Arab political systems and forces. With all clarity, and without the least hypocrisy or equivocation, we are with the Palestinian people in its just cause. Also, we support the Arab peoples that today stand struggling against American machinations--specifically, the Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian peoples. In general, we are with the movement hostile to imperialism in the region as a whole.

[Question] What is your stand on the Iraq-Iran war?

[Answer] We believe that the war is neither in the interest of the two peoples, nor in the interest of the Arab peoples, nor in the interest of the Islamic peoples. We see the necessity for ending it as quickly as possible for the good of all peoples of the region, especially for the good of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. We think that continuation of the war will afford an opportunity for imperialism to intervene in the area. As we know, the American Rapid Deployment Force has been standing on the borders of the region for years, trying to exploit the war, intervene in regional affairs, and impose American hegemony on it. It is therefore essential to stop the war and to solve the problems between Iraq and Iran on the basis of justice, respect for the rights of the two peoples, good neighborliness, and historical and present mutual interests. We call on all people--each according to his ability--to share in the efforts to end this war and stop the bloodshed, thus ending this open opportunity for American imperialism to intervene in the affairs of the region.

[Question] It is known that you were imprisoned for long periods during the time of your activity in politics. How many years in all did you spend in prison?

[Answer] I do not know the total number of years of imprisonment exactly. I was imprisoned for a year in 1948, during the Anglo-Egyptian condominium over the Sudan. I was imprisoned for 42 months during the 'Abbud government (Lt Gen Ibrahim 'Abbud ruled the Sudan between 1958 and 1964). During the regime that has just ended, I was imprisoned for 53 months. This last imprisonment occurred in the middle of November 1980. I had lived in hiding for a time. My arrest came by accident. I remained in the hands of the security apparatus for 28 hours after my arrest without their becoming aware of my real identity, since I was using a borrowed name. When they found out my identity, I was put in prison for about 53 months.

12937

CSO: 4504/385

SUDAN

SUNA CITES BOOK ON EXODUS OF FALASHA JEWS

EA081830 Khartoum SUNA in English 1642 GMT 2 Jul 85

[Text] London, 1 Jul--[dateline as received]--Israeli secret service, Mossad, paid millions of dollars to former Sudanese officials in bribes and for forged passports for exodus of the Ethiopian Falasha Jews, a British University lecturer wrote in a book serialized Sunday.

Tudor Parfitt, a lecturer in Hebrew and Modern Jewish studies at London University wrote that Israel began the organization of the highly secret evacuation operation, known as "Moses Operation" in 1980 with a Mossad agent posing as an aid official.

Parfitt said that Falashas were secreted [as received] from refugee camps in Sudan through Kenya, which borders both Ethiopia and Sudan, or directly from Sudan, sometimes by ship, but mainly on European airlines.

The British lecturer added that the exodus was undertaken after negotiations and UN official concealment by the officials at the office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the officials of the Sudan's security organ.

Parfitt, who teaches at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies, wrote the book after visiting Sudan last year with an organization called Minority Rights Group, THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reported. The newspaper carried the first extract from the book, due to be published on 25 July.

The Sudan News Agency SUNA had distributed a detailed report about the exodus of the Falasha Ethiopian Jews, which was secretly executed by the state security organ.

A committee was formed, after the popular revolution, to investigate with the defendants and testimonies before the trial, which will be within the coming few days.

CSO: 4500/148

SUDAN

MEN OF RELIGION SEND MEMORANDUM TO SIWAR-AL-DHAHAB

JN071500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA)--General 'Abd-al-Rahman Siwar-al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has received a memorandum from a group of Sudanese men of religion. The memorandum calls for the need to speed up the correction of errors that resulted from bad implementation of Islamic law in the country. The memorandum was delivered to Siwar al-Dhahab by Sudan's former Chief Gadi Shaykh 'Awadallah Salih and 'Abd-al-Jabbar al-Mubarak.

Following the meeting, Shayk 'Awadallah Salim said that the memorandum includes correction of some laws in which mistakes have been found. He added that the men of religion respect every opinion concerning the enforcement of Islamic law in the country. There is no difficulty in enforcing it in the country as courts still are passing sentences in accordance with Islamic law, but this means there is a need to speed up the correction of errors. He also said that the Constituent Assembly is the only side which has the right to cancel Islamic law.

The same group will send a similar memorandum to Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

CSO: 4500/148

SUDAN

ANYA NYA THREE OFFICIAL ARRESTED IN SOUTH

JN301128 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jun (SUNA)--A Sudanese doctor from the south has been arrested as a precautionary measure, following reports indicating that he is the number two man in the Anya Nya Three Movement, a separatist movement founded by Dr Luka in Zaire and which has links and dealings with the Zionist entity.

Citing informed sources in its issue today, AL-AYYAM newspaper said that the information available to the security organs indicated that this organization's internal activities are being carried out by a physician named Bibi, who works in Yei in southern Sudan. The newspaper indicated that the Any Nya Three Movement, which is led by (Dr Luka Manufa), a former member of the National People's Assembly, aims to separate the Equatoria Region from Sudan and establish greater Equatoria, which would include Equatoria and parts of Uganda and Zaire.

In another development, Major General Peter Cirillo, commander of the Equatoria Region, made a statement to AL-AYYAM in which he explained that this movement has no activities inside the Sudanese borders. He also explained that the information available to the authority indicates that Dr Luka announced the establishment of his movement in London, where he held contacts with the Zionist entity in order to receive assistance. He added that this information is being investigated.

CSO: 4500/148

29 July 1985

SUDAN

GOVERNOR INVESTIGATES CORRUPTION REPORTS IN DUWAYM

EA051305 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we continue this news programme with [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] Major General Faruq al-Buluk, governor of the Central Region has said that the (?course) of administrative work was not clear during the transitional stage. Addressing administrative work was not clear during the transitional stage. Addressing administrative officers in the town of Duwaym he called on them to approach the stage with [word indistinct] (?broadmindedness) in order to solve the problems of the citizens and to arrive at those solutions democratically. His Excellency said that he had called the meeting after persuing the report of the District Security Committee and after consultations with the acting governor of White Nile District after the recent events in the town of Duwaym.

He said: We of the regional government are trying to cooperate with the administrative apparatus in the area in order to provide the citizens with improved services. He condemned the demand of the members of the local popular alliance for intervention in the work stoppage of the administrative officers. He confirmed the formation of committees to investigate everything that had been brought up about aspects of shortcomings in all services and of administrative corruption.

Concluding his statement, he stated that the decision of the District Security Committee and of the judge was that the work stoppage of the administrative officers was unjustifiable, particularly in the light of [word indistinct] security conditions. He said: In the light of the findings of the commission of inquiry, we shall make suitable decisions. It has been decided that the administrative officers in the town should depute their representatives in their union to issue a statement setting out the conditions and circumstances leading to their work stoppage.

Our inquiries show that the recent incidents in the town of Duwaym arise out of the poor quality and low level of services which impelled the Popular Alliance of the citizens of the Duwaym area to issue a statement giving details of the shortcomings and ways of solving the problems affecting drinking water, electric power, housing and health services, food shortages, negligence on the part

of officials and administrative corruption in state institutions in the area, and the negligence of the employees of the White Nile Agricultural Organization.

Maj Gen Faruq al-Buluk, governor of the Central Region, held a (?comprehensive) meeting in the town of Duwaym, which included the acting governor of White Nile District, the District Security Committee and the members of the Popular Alliance in Duwaym, during which the District Security Committee submitted to the governor a detailed report on the security situation in the district. The members of the Popular Alliance of the citizens of Duwaym then submitted a memorandum giving details of the problems of water and electric power, land, health services, supplies of goods and oil products, administrative corruption in the town, and the negligence of the employees of the White Nile Agricultural Organization, demanding the formation of a committee to investigate all aspects of the shortcomings.

Following that, Mr Ibrahim (?al-Qamush), acting district governor, spoke to corroborate some of the matters contained in the memorandum. He said that the shortcomings in the services were attributable to the former May era. He said that the budget approved for the area had not paid attention to the services sector. He confirmed the formation of a fact-finding committee to investigate all aspects of corruption in the area.

After that, the governor of the region spoke, stressing that the Rajab popular revolution had come to solve the problems of the citizens in an atmosphere of democracy far removed from pressures. He added that the regional budgets were completely subject to the central treasury. He said: We in the regional government try to resolve all the difficulties experienced by the citizens of the region. He said: We, in cooperation with the governor and the officials of the electricity and water offices, will strive to solve the difficulties in these areas.

He stressed that the region had assured the citizens of the region their sugar supplies during the month of Ramadan in order to reduce their sufferings. He said that the flour supplies available were insufficient to satisfy the needs of the region, adding: We are about to enter a new agricultural season and in this respect we are trying to obtain suitable quantities of petrol in preparation for it. Turning to medicines, His Excellency stated that the Duwaym sector has supplied with medicines under the supervision of the Health Ministry in Wad Madani and it was up to the officials to make efforts to obtain them. He said that land distribution had been halted pending the introduction of new regulations.

Regarding the problems of refugees in the district, His Excellency directed the acting governor to buy 100 sacks of sorghum as a stopgap measure pending the arrival of supplies from the FAO. He called upon those present at the meeting to observe the rules and regulations governing procedures without pressures. He directed that an office be made available in [word indistinct] in the town of Duwaym for investigations into corruption. He stated that an investigation committee would be formed to investigate the complaints submitted to the governor by the citizens of Duwaym regarding aspects of the shortcomings and administrative corruption. This is Muhammad al-Hajj Ali, Wad Madani.

SUDAN

NEW SUDANESE PRESS AGENCY, PARTY PAPERS APPROVED

GF291847 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1745 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (WAKH)--The WAKH correspondent in Khartoum has learned that the establishment of a new press agency owned by journalists was officially authorized at the end of last week.

The new press agency will be called the Sudanese Press Agency [Wakalat al-Sahafah al-Sudaniyah]. It is the first nongovernment news agency established in Sudan after the fall of the regime of the former Sudanese president, Ja'far Numayri.

It was learned that there are other applications to establish independent news agencies and a decision on the applications will be made in the near future.

Sudanese journalists taking part in a seminar currently being held in Khartoum have called for a review of the structure and the nature of the work of SUNA, the official Sudanese news agency. The journalists have also called for the formation of an independent and neutral board of directors that will run SUNA in the future. The seminar is being held by the Sudanese Ministry of Information and is called: "The Role of the Media Under the Democratic Experiment."

The publication of two party papers, one of the Islamic National Front and the other by the Sudanese Communist Party, has been approved.

CSO: 4500/148

SUDAN

GOVERNMENT REDUCES GASOLINE PRICES

JN061909 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1755 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jul (SUNA)--It has been decided to reduce the price of a gallon of gasoline by 75 piasters and to revise the transportation tariff. This was decided during the joint meeting between the cabinet and the Transitional Military Council [TMC] this morning.

Muhammad Bashir Hamid, minister of information and culture and the cabinet's official spokesman, said that the meeting discussed ways of alleviating the citizens' suffering. He said that the meeting adopted several recommendations, including price control and encouraging citizens to increase production as the only way to overcome the economic crisis and mobilize the transportation capabilities for relief operations and for transporting agricultural products.

The minister explained that the cabinet continued its meeting after the joint meeting was adjourned. He said that the cabinet approved a number of recommendations and adopted them as decisions. He said that the appropriate measures will be taken to implement these decisions. Asked why gasoline was the only oil product to have its price reduced, he explained that reducing the price of gasoline will help solve a number of problems and lead to a reduction in the prices of other goods. This is because gasoline is used for transportation and this will consequently reduce transportation costs.

It should be noted that the price of a gallon of gasoline was raised to 350 piasters during the defunct regime this year.

CSO: 4500/148

SUDAN

BRIEFS

FORMER CHIEF CONFRONTED ON FALASHAS--Khartoum, 11 Jul (SUNA)--The committee investigating into the airlift of Falashas to Israel via Sudan yesterday arranged an encounter between defendants chief of dissolved state security organization 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib and Major General "Security" 'Uthman al-Sayyid. A committee source said the confrontation was of great value to the progress of investigation. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1005 GMT 11 Jul 85 JN]

NUMAYRI'S ADVISER'S INVESTIGATION NEARS COMPLETION--Khartoum, 10 Jul--The investigation committee assigned to investigate the deposed presidential adviser for presidential affairs Baha'-al-Din Muhammad Idris is nearly to finish work. The committee will conduct a final evaluation for the case within ten days to submit its final report to the attorney general. It is worth noting that about 50 witnesses had testified to the committee. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 10 Jul 85 JN]

SIWAR-AL-DHAHAB RECEIVES ENVOYS--General 'Abd-al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar-al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received at the people's palace at noon today Muhammad 'Uthman al-'Awad, Sudan's ambassador to Algeria; Muhammad al-Amin Abdullah, Sudan's ambassador to Kuwait; and Mubarak Adam al-Hadi, Sudan's ambassador to Nigeria, on the occasion of their departure for their postings. During the meeting Gen Siwar-al-Dhahab stressed Sudan's eagerness to strengthen and develop relations with all states and wished the ambassadors success in the performance of their tasks. [Text] [Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 May 85 EA]

NEW ENVOYS--Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA)--Foreign Minister Taha Ayyub received the credentials of Jum'ah al-Mahdi al-Ghazzani as secretary of the People's Committee at the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum this morning. He also received 'Umar Mahmud Salayil, also known as Abu-Raja'i, who presented his credentials as the PLO's representative to Sudan. This afternoon he received the credentials of (Yung Wu Park) as ROK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Sudan. He also received at noon the credentials of (Winston Brightly) as resident representative of the UN Development program to Sudan. [Summary] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 9 Jun 85 JN]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LUXEMBOURG--Luxembourg, 3 Jun--Ambassador 'Uthman 'Abdallah al-Samahuni has presented his credentials to the grand duke of Luxembourg as

Sudan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Luxembourg, resident in Brussels. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 3 Jun 85 JN]

SUDANESE ENVOY TO UK--Khartoum, 17 Jun--His Majesty Elizabeth II of Britain has accepted the nomination of Ibrahim Muhammad 'Ali as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary for the Sudan to the UK resident in London. M. 'Ali had lately been under secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1621 GMT 17 Jun 85 LD]

SUDAN-WORLD BANK AGREEMENT--Washington, Shawwal 21, 8 Jul--A loan agreement to the tune of 20 million was concluded here lately between the World Bank and Sudan. According to the agreement, the loan will be utilized in financing drought combat programmes which are aimed at increasing food production through the provision of implements and agricultural inputs for the irrigated and the traditional sectors. It will also provide drought-stricken areas with potable water. Mr Edward Jayox, vice president for East and South Africa region, signed for the World Bank. The Sudan charge d'affaires in Washington signed for the Sudan. It is worth noting that this IDA credit is for 50 years including 10 years' grace. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 8 Jul 85 JN]

RETURNEES FOR ETHIOPIA, WEAPONS--Khartoum, 1 Jul (SUNA)--Arrangements have been made to receive and provide shelter for returnees from Ethiopia who are expected to arrive in Khartoum on 5 July. Staff Brigadier General 'Uthman Hammad, chairman of the National Committee for Receiving Returnees, submitted to Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah this morning the first report on the committee's work, explaining that the returnees' weapons will be handed over to the People's Armed Forces before their arrival. The chairman of the committee called on political organizations which have weapons to follow the returnees' example and hand them over in order to preserve the future of democracy in the homeland. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 1 Jul 85 JN]

SUDANESE FRONT ON LEGISLATURE, LAWS--Khartoum, 30 Jun (SUNA)--The National Alliance for Salvation has agreed to give the legislative power to the cabinet as it was stipulated in the charter. The decision will be presented over to the Transitional Military Council very soon. The alliance also agreed to abolish Sept-1983 laws. The decision had been taken by all the power in the alliance except Muslim brothers. This came during a meeting held here yesterday by the alliance attended by all the trade unions and political parties which signed the national charter. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1721 GMT 30 Jun 85 JN]

CHIEF OF STAFF ASSISTANTS APPOINTED--Khartoum, 6 Jul (SUNA)--Major General 'Umar Ba-Bakr Zarruq, Major General Muhammad Mawla, and Major General 'Ali Salih have been appointed assistants to the chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces. Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Transitional Military Council, was recently appointed chief of staff after the People's Armed Forces agreed to return to the system of having a chief of staff and assistants to the chief of staff within the framework of a plan to develop the People's Armed Forces. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1446 GMT 6 Jul 85 JN]

FORMER GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS', CIVILIANS' DEFECTIONS--Radio Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] has learned that more people have defected recently to the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement. The defectors who consist of former government soldiers and civilians are now with SPLA forces around Bentiu. [List of names of 1 sgt maj; 2 sergeants; 2 lance corporals; 3 privates; 4 corporals; and 15 civilians] [Excerpts] [(Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Jul 85 EA]

EQUATORIA CITIZENS SUPPORT SOUTHERN UNITY--Khartoum, 22 Jun (SUNA)--The citizens of Western Equatoria resident in Juba called for unification of the southern regions and full implementation of Addis Ababa agreement. A memorandum to this effect was submitted to the Transitional Military Council by the citizens. The memorandum explained that the views being expressed by the Alliance of Trade Unions in Equatoria do not represent the views of people of western Equatoria, and they called for immediate dissolution of the alliance. [Text] [Khartoum SUNA in English 1012 GMT 22 Jun 85 JN]

CSO: 4500/148

KUWAIT

PROSPECTS FOR DEMOCRATIC PROCESS IN LIGHT OF ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT EXAMINED

Possible Consequences of Attempt

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 Jun 85 p 20

[Article: "Assassination Attempt; What Comes After Black Saturday Attempt"]

[Text] The abortive attempt on the life of Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, has been followed by a major question reiterated in Kuwait: what character will the government's new measures assume now that the crown prince and prime minister have declared that the phase of strictness and firmness has begun? Do the dictates of the new phase clash with the features of the Kuwaiti democratic experience?

AL-MAJALLAH has continued to analyze the abortive assassination attempt and it presents here a report on the form of Kuwaiti democracy and on the features of the new political life through the National Assembly's (parliament's) role in tackling all aspects of the country's political life--a role which has succeeded in dismissing a minister belonging to the ruling family.

Those who have closely experienced the state of national ferment and anger dominating the Kuwaiti street with its political and popular institutions in the wake of the criminal attack on the amir of Kuwait by a mined vehicle which tried to penetrate his motorcade on the morning of Saturday, 25 May 1985, while he was proceeding to his office at al-Sayf Palace, and those who are currently observing the concerted effort exerted by the Kuwaiti government and the security and political options it is studying to achieve the Kuwaiti street's demand to preserve national security, which has been penetrated by more than one terrorist act in the past 4 years--acts which have now reached the top of the country's political pyramid and of its national leadership which is embodied in the country's amir--these people who are experiencing the Kuwaiti reality in the wake of the black Saturday event can expect a new series of changes and careful calculations to be witnessed by this Kuwaiti reality, both at the level of international calculation and of foreign policy. What is important is that what many realize now is that the changes and transformations which will occur in the Kuwaiti visualization and confrontation will be of the dimensions of this major upheaval which has had its profound impact on the sentiments of the Kuwaiti people and of the honorable residents who are now living in this Arab society. The Kuwaiti popular upheaval reached its peak 4 hours after the attack

when the amir of Kuwait appeared with his wounds on the television screen from his residence upon his release from the hospital where he was immediately treated in the wake of the attack. From that appearance, every Kuwaiti citizen came to feel that the attack was aimed at the symbol of his pride and dignity, namely the country's amir and commander, as Ahmad al-Sa'dun, the National Assembly Speaker, put it. The Kuwaiti citizen also felt that the attack was aimed at the Kuwaiti people's democratic experience, their political stability, their national unity and their pan-Arab positions, as a Kuwaiti citizen has put it.

After popular conferences and symposiums which extended to include all of the country's political and popular organizations, associations, unions and institutions, the Kuwaiti street moved to demand a war against all acts of terror, refusing to submit to bullets and explosives or to capitulate to murderers and hirelings. It also urged the government to adopt all deterrent measures, declaring that it will not object to any strict laws aimed at insuring peace, security and stability and protecting the democratic experience enjoyed by the Kuwaiti citizen from this aggression. The slogan raised by all the popular conferences was that Kuwait will remain above terrorism and will be stronger than the aggression against its security.

The minister of interior has familiarized the National Assembly with the special information collected by the security agencies on the perpetrators of the attack and with the progress of the investigation.

Rashid al-Rashid, the minister of state for cabinet affairs, stressed that the government will announce all details of the attempt gradually and warned at the same time against rumors and speculation, requesting that the official sources be the side to be relied upon, especially since some Kuwaiti papers have published reports to the effect that the security men have uncovered the identity of the terrorist who blew himself up in the mined vehicle. These papers also reported that the perpetrator has been identified through the vehicle license number, that he holds a counterfeit Pakistani passport, that he works in a private company and that he belongs to the radical terrorist Islamic Jihad group.

It seems that the government is eager not to let such interpretations reach the Kuwaiti street before all the details of the crime, the circles behind it, how the attack was organized and how the explosives used in the attack were brought into the country become known. These are details not yet fully uncovered by the emergency security committee formed immediately after the criminal attack under the chairmanship of Savkh Nawwaf al-Ahmad, the minister of interior. It includes the investigation team comprised of intelligence and criminal investigation men and experts from the Kuwaiti army. This committee adopted several precautionary measures immediately after the attack, such as closing the land and air borders for 48 hours and temporarily suspending the issuance of permits for visiting the country in preparation for laying down the controls on granting visas to those wishing to visit Kuwait or to work there.

The security committee men are receiving the support and backing of all Kuwaiti citizens and Arab citizens in Kuwait to uncover the network behind this terrorist plot. There is also broad support and cooperation from all the security agencies of the Gulf Cooperation Council member states and from the friendly Arab

countries wishing to contribute to this effort. This is aimed at uncovering all the elements of the imported terrorism and violence because they are aimed against the Gulf and Arab security in its entirety and not just against Kuwait's security. What is perhaps interesting is that the criminal attack against the amir of Kuwait has been considered by all the area's states an attack against the Arab and Gulf leadership and an open and direct violation of the Gulf Cooperation Council and of pan-Arab cooperation in the short and the long run.

The second tendency is tied to the optimal need, generated by all the internal considerations in the wake of attack, to introduce changes into the legal structure for dealing with the acts of terrorism and violence--changes aimed at preserving the supreme interests connected with the country's national security and with its political and constitutional stability--by promulgating new laws and amending some articles of the penal code and of the citizenship law. Through a number of special sessions held under the chairmanship of Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, the government has already begun to draft a number of bills to be presented to the National Assembly in the next few days for approval so that these laws may become a new framework for bolstering all aspects of political and economic security. Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, the crown prince and the prime minister, asserted that the government will work closely with the National Assembly to legislate the laws necessary to protect the country's supreme interests, saying that the government is determined with irrevocable resolution to pursue a new course on which it has no choice--a course reflected in full strictness in implementing the laws and in amending some of them, even though this may require us to sacrifice a bit of our comfort and to give up ways to which we have been accustomed in the times of prosperity and of the stable security which prevailed around us. It has been understood from the strong language used by the crown prince of Kuwait that the coming period will witness a number of new laws that put the country's public interest above the private interests of individuals and that the citizens must prepare to buckle up in preparation for moving toward the phase of serious and vigilant participation to achieve the country's supreme national interest and to confront the aggression against the citizen's freedom and security inside his own homeland--a citizen who is now threatened by the escalation of the terror imported from abroad.

Some legal experts interpret these changes to mean strictness in adhering to the existing laws and to the laws that will be amended shortly. The legal experts expect a stiffening of all the articles connected with the possession and smuggling of arms and explosives, with attacks against the citizens and with illegal entry into the country. This may be followed by stiffening the penalty against whoever threatens and disturbs the national security or tampers with the citizens' interests in many manner. The penalties may also be extended to whoever tries to exploit religion or faith for political purposes beyond the normal bounds and with the aim of inciting the spirit of evil and the tendency for violence and terror among the citizens or of spreading them in the area.

Some legal experts believe that strictness in implementing the security regulations will also extend to all fields of economic and social activity until full integration is achieved between the mainstays of society. The third tendency is to link the issue of terrorism and the manifestations of constant violence with Kuwait's political security and with the surrounding Gulf and Arab security.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah believes that it is necessary to recognize the true nature of the world in which Kuwait lives and the political, social and ideological conflicts taking place around Kuwait and producing the boundless spirit of evil and the tendency for mad violence.

Democratic Parliamentary Action

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 Jun 85 pp 21, 23

[Text] The Kuwaiti National Assembly's session of 30 April 1985 was not a session over which one passes as quickly he does over the ordinary weekly sessions held by the Assembly. On that day, all had an appointment with the longest session in the Assembly's history--a session devoted to questioning Shaykh Salman al-Du'ayj, the minister of justice and legal affairs, at the request of three deputies who do not belong to the same current and each of whom has a different direction. They were supported by a number of other deputies who also belong to different currents and tendencies. This was a demonstration of support which strengthened the three deputies and in which most of the Kuwaiti street and Kuwaiti press participated, demanding the resignation of the Kuwaiti minister openly and on its front pages.

On that day, the three deputies, namely Mubarak al-Duwaylah, Dr Ahmad al-Ruway'i [as given] and Hama al-Ju'an who represent the main currents in the Assembly, with the first representing the religious current, the second representing the National Grouping and the third gaining his seat because of the independent national forces--on that day, the three deputies were at the fore.

This representation was premeditated and it was not purely coincidental that the three currents agreed on one objective, namely ousting one of the cabinet's prominent ministers who was nicknamed the "wily minister." He was the only minister empowered to answer the deputies' questions as the government representative in the Assembly. All attest to his ability to give silencing answers as a result of his legal training and his long experience as chairman of the Interpretation and Legislation Department before he was chosen to the cabinet position--a position which he held the past 8 years during which his capabilities grew beyond those of a minister to become the capabilities of an expert in Kuwaiti, Arab and international legislation. It is no secret that throughout the 4 years of the Assembly's absence, Shaykh Salman al-Du'ayj was the main pillar of legislation when the government assumed both executive and legislative powers. During that period, the legislative action led by the minister completed more than 500 laws. Shaykh al-Du'ayj has not concealed his pride in this accomplishment, which exceeded the accomplishment of any National Assembly in any legislative session. This is why clamor erupted when the three deputies made their questioning of the minister of justice and followed their questioning by demanding that a vote of confidence be taken on the minister. The events followed in rapid succession and the government then rallied to save its minister from the ouster, clinging to the argument that the questioning violated the constitution and the Assembly's bylaws and trying to attract the deputies and to fortify the confrontation against the three deputies and their supporters. But the government endeavors did not succeed and it became certain that a vote of confidence would be taken. This made the minister decide to resign from his post in order to save the cabinet in its entirety.

During the questioning session, which lasted 8 hours, the minister endured attacks which others could not endure, with the attacks coming against him from all parts of the hall, beginning with the three questioning deputies and ending with others who turned a deaf ear to the minister's self-defense on the issue of the questioning. Moreover, other verbal shots were fired at the minister from the balconies because the public was given a strong media charge by some papers in which the minister's opponents enjoy very influential positions.

It was clear that the minister's defense would be futile when Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, the crown prince and the prime minister, offered to take the place of the questioned minister on the stand and when he censured the Assembly for resorting to the method of casting doubts, which is incompatible with Kuwaiti society's traditions, and offered also to censure the interrogators for their method of questioning and for the slanderous phrases they used against the minister, which is something that is in violation of the rules of constitutional questioning.

All this was futile in confronting a real assault from all directions--an assault supported by the public with repeated applause for those who attacked the minister and who demanded not just his resignation but also his referral to the public prosecution. The public jeered and denounced a few members who tried to support the minister.

Thus, matters developed with extraordinary speed and the questioning succeeded in putting the minister on the dock. The declared reason for the questioning were two checks cashed by the minister's son from the Small Investors Fund which was set up by the state to compensate small investors for their losses in al-Manakh market crisis by paying them what their debtors owed them, with the state then dealing with the debtors. The minister's son was owed 1.4 million dinars, representing the value of the two cashed checks. The minister's son was not the only one on the long list, which includes current and former ministers and deputies and well-known and unknown figures who dealt with al-Manakh market. This makes it clear that the attacks were aimed at the person of the minister himself under the argument that by virtue of his position in and responsibility for the legislative policy adopted by the state, his judgment regarding the solutions proposed by the government for the al-Manakh crisis, including the solution setting up the fund, was biased and influenced by his personal interest.

Because what was sought was to oust the minister in any way, the few voices which said that the minister did not propose those solutions personally and that the solutions were formulated through full participation by the previous Assembly and government--those voices were drowned. Moreover, those few voices said that even if the minister had legislated for the benefit of his son specifically, how could he possibly trick the government and pass those solutions and then also trick the National Assembly to approve and promulgate the legislation? This is how the chain of events moved. Most of the deputies were subjected to strong popular pressure led by a number of papers and declared their support for subjecting the minister to a vote of no confidence. Those opposed to casting the vote of no confidence were compelled to change their opinion and join the list of the vote's supporters. It was not then difficult to speculate on the outcome of the vote on the set date. Thus, the minister resigned to spare the cabinet and himself the harshness of the resolution which was inevitably expected.

Despite this and even though the Kuwaiti minister of justice and legal and administrative affairs has been in the eyes of many the victim of a stumble which could have been simply overlooked by the Kuwaiti character which believes in letting bygones be bygones, and even though the involvement of the minister's underaged son in al-Manakh market came at a time when such involvement was legal for all and constituted no crime in the eyes of the law, the outcome of what happened has been, in the view of numerous observers, in the interest of Kuwaiti democracy and the interest of the sound parliamentary action which embraces the majority's opinion, regardless of the circumstances and complications under which this opinion is formed and regardless of how wise or unfair the decision to oust the minister. The outcome is also compatible at the same time with the Kuwaiti constitution's traditions which urge the modern politician who is sensitive to his public and parliamentary responsibility and is morally sensitive to any criticism or slander to quit his position quickly if it becomes evident to him that he has lost the confidence of the nation or of its representatives.

However, the ferment that has occurred and preoccupied Kuwaiti, Gulf and Arab public opinion raises questions regarding future possibilities. Parliamentary circles have said that what is really needed is not just the ouster of the minister of justice but also that of Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah, the minister of oil. Hints concerning the two ministers began to appear in the early sessions of the new National Assembly and even during the election campaign and prior to the voting when the camps of certain candidates witnessed assaults against certain ministers, called the symbols of al-Manakh crisis, and demands that they be excluded from the new cabinet. It was said that the minister intended specifically was the minister of oil. Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah was the minister of finance in the previous cabinet and chairman of the three-member committee which was formed to deal with the crisis.

It was also said that the Democratic Parliamentary Grouping did actually ask the prime minister before formation of the cabinet to exclude a number of ministers from the new cabinet, including ministers al-Du'ayj and al-Khalifah. But the prime minister found no justification to comply with this request. However, the new cabinet came without seven new faces, including Jasim al-Marzuq, the former minister of commerce and industry.

It is no secret that 'Ali al-Khalifah, the minister of oil and industry in the new cabinet, displayed his displeasure with what is taking place in the Assembly. What is more, he actually submitted his resignation to the cabinet in the session convened immediately after the questioning. But the resignation was rejected and the minister was asked to continue in his position.

Minister al-Khalifah is facing a number of parliamentary questions, one of which has been raised by Assembly member Dr 'Abdallah al-Nufays on the deal concerning the purchase of the Santa Fe Company. But on the other hand, the deputies enthusiastic for questioning have now moved to pacify the situation in the wake of the minister of justice's resignation so that this campaign may not lead to counter effects that do not serve their popular positions. Now that the battle has subsided, some people have begun to wonder: has al-Manakh crisis ended now that the minister of justice has resigned and to what extent can this

parliamentary game, which is aimed at the person of certain ministers while the fundamental issues continue to be unresolved, be endured?

Now, what do the deputies who raced to declare their support for the questioning and for the vote of no confidence and the deputies who formed a minority opposing both issues say?

Deputy Hamad al-Ju'an, who represents the independent current, was the one to launch this parliamentary experience which exploded in the Assembly and whose impact went beyond the small area of Kuwait to the entire world through enormous media interest in the event which was reported by the news agencies and covered by a number of correspondents of Arab and international newspapers and magazines. One journalist said: From our viewpoint, the development was not expected. It is rare for such a development to occur in parliaments that have long preceded Kuwait in the practice of democracy. In other words, the impression regarding parliamentary action in the Third World countries generally is that it is just a superficiality complementing the regime's viewpoint. This is why it was unique for the questioning of a Kuwaiti minister, and one who is from the ruling family, to develop so rapidly.

Let us return to the starting point with Deputy Hamad al-Ju'an, who became a member of the Assembly after running as a candidate for the first time this year and who had heard what was being said regarding al-Manakh crisis during his meetings with his supporters in the election campaign. Al-Ju'an said that a citizen informed him that Minister Salman al-Du'ayj had, in his capacity as the legal guardian of his underaged son, issued two checks to his son from the Small Investors Fund. I followed up on the report to make sure of the incident. When the new Assembly launched its activities, I wanted to support my information with an official confirmation and so I addressed a question to the minister of finance and economy in accordance with the ordinary parliamentary procedures. The answer came to confirm the information I had received. Two of my colleagues signed the question which was raised out of their belief in the importance of the issue and of their concern for the public interest and for the oath we have taken to safeguard the public monies.

But Assembly member Dr Ahmad al-Rub'i [as given], the Democratic Grouping representative, said that the battle has been satisfactory to all. It constitutes, on the one hand, a victory for the popular will, and, on the other hand, a victory for the Kuwaiti political system which has displayed a distinguished ability to deal with the facts of Kuwaiti democracy and to respond to the majority's opinion. Deputy Mubarak al-Ruway'i [as given], the religious current's representative, said that all the currents agreed to submit the minister to a vote of confidence when the questioning took a sound line free of any personal whims. The objective was not the person of the minister of justice himself. Rather, it was to entrench the experience which started nearly 20 years ago. Moreover, the questioning was not aimed against the regime, which we honor and respect. In the long run, this means confronting decisively whatever is likely to violate the public laws and eliminating any faulty practices and this is something that bolsters the regime itself and reinforces its mainstays. It also gives the democratic experience the practical, and not just superficial, support it merits so as to achieve a better future for which all aspire.

But Deputy Khalaf al-'Umari, who is one of the few who opposed the questioning, said that dealing in the stock market and obtaining sums from the Small Investors Fund are not crimes but activities which were legal for all. This act did not take place in darkness. All were dealing with this market with utter legality guaranteed by the state. Why should a cabinet member who got involved with this market like other ministers, deputies, prominent figures and ordinary citizens be incriminated? The minister has undoubtedly been done an injustice and his absence from the cabinet membership and, consequently, from the Assembly membership is a legislative loss embodied in the loss of his long experience with the laws and his efforts in legislative action throughout the long years.

'Ali 'Abdallah al-Khalaf, another opposing deputy who was a pilot before winning Assembly membership, said: I opposed the questioning and the vote of no confidence on the strength of a principle and of a conviction that were not affected by the growing number of deputies expressing their support for the vote of no confidence. Even if this number had reached 40, I would have continued to hold my position in which I am supported by the citizens of my electoral district. It is my opinion that problems are not settled by reactions and by the settlement of accounts in the Assembly. It is enough that the minister took the oath in front of all that he has never been at any time and will never be the official who permits himself to take public monies for himself or to channel the legislation in such a way as to serve his private interests, as those who questioned him have claimed.

[Box on page 23] Kuwaiti parliamentary life began with the country's independence when the late amir, Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Sabah, announced on 6 September 1961 the law for the election of the Constituent Assembly. The elections were held in December 1961 and the Constituent Assembly approved the Kuwaiti constitution and the National Assembly election law on 12 November 1962.

The Constituent Assembly was comprised of 20 deputies representing the 10 districts that constituted the total number of electoral districts. The first National Assembly included 50 deputies representing 10 districts. The number of deputies has remained unchanged but it has been redistributed in the previous and current assemblies over 25 districts, with 2 deputies for each district.

In 1976, the government dissolved the Fourth Assembly, justifying its action on the basis of some negative features emerging in that experience. A committee was formed to amend the constitution and the Assembly continued to be suspended until parliamentary life was restored in 1981. The amendment bill was presented to the Assembly which defeated it and the government withdrew that bill. However, Kuwait has embraced the democratic formula as of 1921 and before it assumed its modern parliamentary form in 1961. Shaykh Amhad al-Jabir, the amir of Kuwait at the time, formed in April 1921 the first consultative council known to the Arab Gulf and Peninsula area. That council included 12 Kuwaiti notables representing only 2 districts, namely al-Sharq and al-Qiblah (eastern and southern) districts. They were chosen by appointment. However, this experience did not last long and several councils followed, including the Kuwaiti Municipal Council of 1934, the Council of Learned Men in 1936 and a number of other councils and organizations.

Assembly's Checks and Balances

London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 Jun 85 p 25

[Text] Kuwait's democratic experience is now regaining its influence 20 years after it started by virtue of the fact that it is being rehabilitated constitutionally and is expanding at the popular level amidst extremely complex political, economic and social circumstances and at a time when it is engulfed internally and externally by the conditions called the pressuring triangle by Kuwaiti people of opinion. One of the sides of this triangle is the economic crisis experienced by Kuwait since 1982 and known as al-Manakh market crisis or the stock market crisis. The second side is linked to the ramifications of the Iraq-Iran war which has been going on for the past 5 years and which has been reflected in political, military and psychological confrontations that leave their imprints on all that is happening in the Gulf area.

We may say that the Kuwaiti democratic experience actually started before the start of constitutional and parliamentary life, which came into existence after the independence on 25 February 1961. This experience was founded on the theory of social harmony in political life--a harmony relying on two main bases:

1. The commercial base, which was controlled by the merchants and which relied mainly on pearl fishing and on imports and exports.
2. The government and administrative base, which was controlled by the ruling family.

In accordance with this theory of harmony, Kuwait has been run for a long time through balanced participation by the shaykhs and the merchants. This period did not come to an end after independence. What happened in the new phase was that the balance on the commercial side was witnessing the entry of some families and the departure of others, depending on the volume of the activity of each family and the dimensions of its commercial impact and influence. Any upsetting of this balance and this base led to adverse consequences to the conditions prevailing in the country. It can be said that the post-independence period witnessed the refurbishing and codification of this balance through the constitution and that political life began to take its course through predetermined and clear channels. Some conflicts emerging in previous phases were contained by resorting to the arbitration of the vigilant popular administration. The Kuwaiti democratic experience lived under this constitutional codification for a period during which the successive national assemblies witnessed the rise of the influence of the merchants, embodied in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. At other times, this influence declined and the ruling authority managed this democratic struggle by creating the climates conducive to bringing popular figures from outside the merchant circles and the Chamber of Commerce into the parliament. The Kuwaiti changes were always governed by the traditional relationship between the ruling family and the country's prominent figures. This relationship was influenced by a comprehensive view concerning management of the country's interests. It is perhaps this approach which has permitted the rise of a third class, which we may call the class of the 1960's, which has benefited from the democratic climate and from the traditional struggle over democracy and over the direction of the interests.

The government's alliance with this class reached its peak in 1977. But there were two kinds of democratic struggle between the Chamber of Commerce class and the new third class. This struggle brought the 1981 National Assembly into existence and this Assembly witnessed varying pieces of legislation pertaining fundamentally to the right to tend the new interests which were concentrated in the new class. We notice this struggle in the different assessment positions taken by the Chamber of Commerce and the third class vis-a-vis al-Manakh market, which was a collateral stock market in which feverish deals were made with mad speculation. But the outcome of the struggle came with the collapse of the market and resulted in bringing about the 1985 Assembly, i.e., the current National Assembly which is trying to restore the traditional balance to Kuwaiti society on the basis of democracy.

The collapse of the market, the financial speculation which has had its social and economic ramifications in Kuwaiti society and the partial solutions offered by the previous cabinet and National Assembly were the main issues which preoccupied the election gatherings that preceded the election of the 1985 Assembly. Therefore, it was normal for this issue to be carried to the new Assembly automatically and directly and to exert all its weight on this Assembly. The confrontation between the Assembly and the minister of justice started in the Assembly's early sessions a few days after the Assembly was inaugurated and when Deputy Hamad al-Ju'an addressed a query on the transactions through which checks were issued by the Small Investors Fund to Shaykh Salman al-Du'ayj, the minister of justice and of legal and administrative affairs. The answer was that the minister of justice received the checks from the Small Investors Fund in accordance with the special power of attorney he issued in his capacity as the custodian of his underaged son. This answer led to the questioning demanded by three of the Assembly members. The questioning, which ended with the minister's resignation at the end of last April, has evoked strong interest in the constitutional aspects and democratic dimensions of the issue and has given the experience a living model of respect for the constitution.

Dr 'Abdallah al-Nafis, a National Assembly member, said that the questioning was not so much a trial of the minister as it was a trial against a serious and prevalent phenomenon, namely the combining of commerce with government. This is a phenomenon that is threatening stability in this area because it wounds the political authority's social neutrality. The solution lies in separating government from commerce. But Dr Ahmad al-Rud'i [as given], an Assembly member who was one of the three deputies who launched the questioning, described the outcome of the questioning as a cultural outcome, saying that it will have its significance and direct impact on future democratic development. He asserted that the vast popular support for the Assembly indicates fundamentally that the Kuwaiti people practice democracy in deeds, not words, and that Kuwait's parliament is not a "decor" visited by tourists. Regarding the government's position and reaction, Dr al-Rud'i [as given] has said that the regime has proved its distinguished ability to deal with the democratic game and asserted that because of the failure of all the wagers of the enemies of democracy this game is dangerous and the parliament, democracy and all the gains are now blowing in the wind.

What Dr al-Rud'i [as given] expressed is actually the focal point of the debate that has preoccupied Kuwaiti public opinion in recent days and since the issue of the questioning and resignation of the minister of justice materialized. Even though the National Assembly's past sessions witnessed the repeated questioning of ministers, this latest questioning has, it seems, taken an interesting and clamorous direction because of its connection with al-Manakh crisis and because it has been made by a strong assembly which includes a large number of men of opinion, intellectuals and figures who enjoy broad popularity. Moreover, this event has come at a time when the 1985 Assembly seeks to underline the continuation of and respect for constitutional principles and rules and to assert, at the same time, that democracy is being exercised in a healthy climate and within a healthy relationship between the executive and legislative authorities through a high degree of national awareness and of confidence in the concern of the people's deputies for the people's interests. The Assembly also seeks to stress the failure of any wager that the difference and contrast between the political forces in the Assembly will weaken the Assembly's ability to tackle and solve the citizens' problems.

Even though the Assembly has waged its first difficult experience by gaining popular support which it did not expect at the outset, what the Assembly circles assert is that the Assembly will continue to open the dossiers concerning the public conditions, particularly the economic and administrative dossiers, and will engage in what is called a process of constitutional reexamination of the laws and decisions adopted previously. The new issues and bills projected by the Assembly under the canopy of this visualization are evoking the citizens' interest and enhancing the Assembly's popularity. There are two important issues before the Assembly currently and the Assembly is preparing in its paper to raise these two issues now that the questioning issue has ended and the Assembly has debated the amir's address and the government program. The first issue concerns the special bills to abolish the restrictions imposed on the freedom of the press and of publication and contained in the current printed material and publication law and the bills concerning abolition of the restrictions imposed on the freedom of gathering which are contained in the current gatherings law. This is in addition to the bill concerning the trial of ministers, which is one of the most important issues.

Assembly's Tendencies [Box on page 28]

The current session of the Kuwaiti National Assembly is characterized by the division of the Assembly members into a number of main currents engaged in dialogue and debate, namely:

1. The Democratic Grouping current, which includes the Nasirists and the Arab Nationalists. Its deputies include Dr Ahmad al-Khatib, Ahmad al-Rub'i [as given], Sami al-Munays, Jasim al-Qutami and Nasir al-Sani'.
2. The religious current, which includes the Muslim Brotherhood--the Reform Association. Its most prominent deputies are Dr 'Abdallah al-Nafisi, Mahmud al-Rumi, Mubarak al-Duwaylah, Barrak al-Nun, Muhammad al-Murshid and 'Abbas Munawir.

3. The traditionalist religious current, which is comprised of only two deputies, namely Ahmad Ya'qub al-Baqir and Jasim al-'Awn.
4. The independent current, which includes Ahmad al-Sa'dun, the Assembly speaker, and Mushar al-'Anjari, Hamad al-Ju'an, 'Abdallah al-Rumi and Nasir al-Rawdan.
5. The bedouin current, which includes Falah al-Hajraf and 'Ayid 'Allush.

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SAUDI ARABIA

HEAD OF CIVIL SERVICE BUREAU DISCUSSES ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

Riyadh AL-YAMAMAH in Arabic 15 May 88 pp 3-13

[Text] Turki al-Khalid al-Sudayri, or his excellency the head of the Civil Service Bureau, faces in this interview questions concerning the affairs and concerns of civil service employees in the various grades, as well as of contract employees. It is a hot and continuous dialogue on all that pertains to the role and duty of the job and on what should be and what should not be. It is a dialogue that deals with the latest administrative measures, or let us call them the "administrative awakening measures." Why now, and why have the measures not come gradually? It is a dialogue on the allowances and on the grants given to university graduates, teachers and civil servants. It is a dialogue that concerns all the employees, that covers everything concerning the contract workers and work on Thursday. All the job concerns are covered in the interview which AL-YAMAMAH conducted with the man whose mind and heart are filled by these thousands of employees who turn the wheel of life in our vast kingdom. The other important feature of the dialogue is that it is the first to be conducted with his excellency since the recently issued measures. AL-YAMAMAH is carrying out here an unfabricated "scoop." This interview has been included in the list of interviews which AL-YAMAMAH has been conducting with the prominent officials in the production sectors and the sectors concerning the masses in an attempt to define the features of the picture, since we are not living with a new and optimistic 5-year plan after having completed another rich and ambitious plan. The interview is also an endeavor to fathom the indications of the immediate and distant future in the context of ever-changing regional and international economic conditions. The interview with AL-YAMAMAH's prominent friend has come as a result of all these starting points, so follow it.

Economic Conditions Have No Connection with Latest Measures

[Question] Many people say that the latest administrative measures and decrees are connected more directly with the developments in the Saudi economy than with the logic of reform and that they seem to take the new economic conditions into consideration.

[Answer] I am eager to assert here that most of the measures taken have no connection with what is being said about the economic or financial conditions, as proven by the fact that there was movement on a considerable number of these

measures before there ever was a feeling that there are financial or economic problems. An example is the issue of equality among the employees by abolishing the incentives that are given to some employees and not to others. Moreover, there are in some organizations allowances, housing benefits and other kinds of privileges. Numerous measures had been taken as of 1398 of the Hegira and were followed by the measure adopted with the latest increase in wages in 1401 of the Hegira. These measures are intended to apply the civil service law to all the workers in the [official] organizations and, consequently, to eliminate the privileges given to employees in certain organizations just because they belong to these organizations. The civil service law has been applied to all the public organizations as required by the decree of the Higher Administrative Reform Committee, which was issued on this issue and approved by a cabinet decree--a decree intended to curtail the privileges. There were, of course, more privileges given then than at present through the presence of certain organizations with independent cadres. Such privileges were given in the form of allowances or financial rewards. The present law was put into effect in 1398 of the Hegira, with the exception of only two organizations, namely Saudi Airlines and the Currency Organization. The Social Insurance Organization was included in the exception later, since the first organization is commercial and the latter two (the Currency Organization and the Insurance Organization) take nothing from the state budget and all their departments and affairs are run by the two organizations themselves. Moreover, no decrees are issued within the framework of the state budget to approve the budgets of these organizations, and this is why they have been excluded from the law.

This is just an example to prove that measures were actually taken to curtail the privileges and to apply the civil service law in 1401 of the Hegira. When the wages were raised, no privileges were given to any employees of the official organizations, with the exception of the organizations I have pointed out. The allowances were not raised at the rates by which they could have been increased after the increase in wages and they continued to be the same as before and were based on the old wages. There were organizations which received allowances amounting to 45 percent of the salary whereas others received 35 percent. It is possible to consider that there has been a reduction in these allowances because when the salaries were raised, the allowances remained the same as before. I have cited these examples just to point out that the tendency has been to curtail the privileges given to certain employees just because they work in certain organizations, since all the organizations are in the service of the state and they get their budgets from the state. In my opinion, this is where the reform comes. Why should there be a distinction between one civil servant and another as long as both perform the same tasks and serve the same objective? There are allowances given for certain jobs, such as the remote areas allowances. The Civil Service Bureau submitted a bill 4 years ago and before the issuance of Cabinet Decree No 101, which reduces the minimum allowance for remote areas given to all civil servants in those parts of the kingdom to which the criteria of remote areas apply. The minimum was reduced from 15 percent to 5 percent. It was unreasonable for the minimum allowance to continue to be the same whereas the living conditions in areas which used to be considered remote in the past have improved. It is unreasonable to consider these areas remote areas at present because they have developed and have been linked to other parts of the country. Moreover, the citizens in these areas

began to obtain an education and join the work force. Thus, the minimum was too high and was consequently reduced to 5 percent. When a review was made as a result of the state decrees requiring a reexamination of all the expenditures and financial procedures, we found an opportunity to continue moving in this direction. A proposal was submitted to the Civil Service Commission to the effect that the time has actually come to reduce the allowances given to the civil servants in the remote areas by 50 percent, i.e., cut them in half. This was in addition to the previously issued decrees. As I have already pointed out, the need is not the same as it used to be. Roads, schools and hospitals have been built and all the means are available, God be thanked. Some areas may be excluded, depending on what we agree on with the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance. There is a committee to define the areas to which the so-called term "remote areas" applies.

[Question] Then the decree does not mean total abolition of the so-called remote areas?

[Answer] As a principle, the allowance has been reduced by 50 percent, with the exception of the areas agreed upon with the ministries of interior and finance. To return to the starting point, I believe that the measure has actually been a reform one and was intended to establish equality between the civil servants and to deal with situations that have begun to change as a result of the change in the living conditions of the various provinces.

[Question] However, the fact remains that the austerity established for the civil servants continues to be tied in the people's minds to the new economic conditions, especially since these issues once occupied the second section of the budget whereas the current emphasis is on Section 3, which concerns operation and maintenance, and Section 4, which concerns projects.

[Answer] I personally see the administrative reform side of the issue. All I have said and proven is that numerous measures were taken before the onset of the economic situation about which you are talking. Whoever wishes to interpret the measures on the basis of the economic conditions may be justified because the decree was issued on 26/6/1405 of the Hegira with the budget. But if such a person examines the measures that have already been taken, he would find that the issue had been actually decided earlier.

[Question] The people's belief is justifiable because these measures came at a time which linked them to certain economic conditions.

[Answer] The measures did actually come at once. But I personally have an opinion, which proves to you that they are decisions made on a different date and measures taken before this year.

Yes They Were Sudden

[Question] Administrative awakening, yes. But some people believe that the measures came all at once and in a rapid, surprising and strong fashion. Why weren't they introduced gradually?

[Answer] I assure you that numerous measures had been taken and numerous studies conducted on improving the government procedures earlier. The Higher Committee has been studying this issue for 3 years. A decree was actually issued before the issuance of Decree No 101. I am talking of the Higher Administrative Reform Committee's decision to reexamine the government regulations and measures, beginning with the measures concerning the public because there are problems from which the citizens suffer in their dealings with a number of departments that are closely connected with the public. This decree was issued recently but the preparation for it had been going on for 3 years.

There is also the bureau's feeling concerning the need to review the means of utilizing the work force. It has been said on more than one occasion that there is job inflation or masked unemployment in some departments. Those who said this are unaware that the bureau has been striving constantly and has made more than one study to correct the situation. A committee was also entrusted to conduct a complete study on the development of government management insofar as job inflation, the utilization of university graduates and the specializations of these graduates are concerned. The committee, formed 9 months ago, was also entrusted to find out whether these specializations respond to the state's needs and the private sector's needs. The study has been completed and the committee's report is nearing completion. The idea behind these efforts did not materialize in 1 or 2 years but came as a result of numerous past manifestations and experiences, which led to proposing the formation of this committee. The report will be presented and will have a major impact in case it is supported by higher authorities, God willing. I am convinced that these authorities are really eager because the issue is clear. In some departments, there is a large accumulation of employees which exceeds the need. There is also the matter concerning the specializations which the university graduates study and the extent of the public and private sectors' need for these specializations. I have a statistical report saying that only 30 percent of the university graduates specialize in scientific fields whereas the rest take up theoretical disciplines. Such disciplines are needed, sound and faultless. However, we live in a developing country and need to benefit from every individual. Each individual is free to have his educational preference but there is a need for certain specializations and not for the other available specializations. You may find people spending more than a month looking for a job not because there is no work to be had by such people but because what is needed is a different person. Perhaps it is the specialization of the job seeker that is not needed. But as a person, we need such a job seeker.

Determining University Specializations

[Question] Why isn't coordination established between you or between the authorities concerned and the universities on this issue?

[Answer] This is one of the issues on which agreement was reached. A committee was formed for the purpose and this committee has recommended in part that a special regulation be issued to determine the categories entering the field of university education so as to increase the level of specialization in the needed fields. In some government departments, we import more than 10,000 male and

female teachers a year. I believe that this is a big number and it indicates the extent of the shortage in the actually needed manpower.

[Question] Will there be coordination between you and the universities, or does such coordination already exist?

[Answer] If the study is supported, there will be better coordination between us. But now there is nothing. We write to the universities and point out to them some issues that concern us. There is some interest and response on the part of the universities. But perhaps the presence of numerous colleges and universities makes it necessary to accept all applicants. Can certain specializations be terminated just because the bureau suggests that enrollment in such specializations be reduced?

[Question] There are other ways to reduce the numbers in certain specializations. Acceptance to a certain college can be tied to measures that curtail the interest in such colleges. For example, can grants be withheld from students or can a high grade total be made a prerequisite?

[Answer] I believe that we will achieve this end by persuasion and deliberation because no government agency can impose its will on another government agency. This end can be achieved through conviction, study and general instruction issued by the higher authorities. But neither the bureau, the Ministry of Finance nor any other agency can say this is what must be done and this is what must not be done. For example, we have more than 25 technical vacant jobs with the same grade and in the same ministry but with nobody to fill them. What we really feel in response to some brothers who say that the bureau has not employed us is pain. In 1391-92, 1394 and 1403-1404 of the Hegira, the bureau was able to employ more than 130,000 young men and women, all of whom had various qualifications. Then somebody comes and says, as a colleague wrote in one of the newspapers, that there are dozens of people who cannot find work. Considering that the bureau has employed in this period all these numbers, is it reasonable that it would fail 5, 6 or 10 persons?

The number of male and female university graduates who have not been employed so far is not in the thousands. In Riyadh, we have not found any males seeking jobs. In Jiddah, we found 4 persons and in al-Dammam, we found 21 persons. Insofar as women are concerned, we found 71 women in Riyadh, 199 in Jiddah and 220 in al-Dammam. The reason for their unemployment is not the unavailability of jobs but the unavailability of the conditions under which they wish to work. If a woman wants a job close to her home, in the city she wants and in the field she wants, then it is natural that we cannot adapt the government administration to suit such a woman or man and offer him or her a job. If such persons were in the field of medicine, there would be no problem and we could absorb thousands in a single city. If there were teachers in the post-elementary stages, since the cities are actually saturated with elementary-level Saudi teachers, there would also be no problem because the percentage of Saudi female teachers in the intermediate and secondary stages is still below what is required.

By her nature and by virtue of our social conditions and traditions, a woman cannot travel or move away from home by herself. Therefore, there may be vacant

jobs that really need her at a distance of 20 km from where she lives, even if she is specialized in economics or management, but she cannot take such a job and, consequently, she says, "I have not been employed."

There are some, especially men, who want to be appointed at grade 7. I believe that any person who has an idea of sound management appreciates the position of the civil service and of the bureau, even before the formation of the Civil Service Commission by the Council of Ministers. What I mean is to encourage the scientific qualifications and establish grade classifications for these categories. Let us take teachers as an example. If a student graduates from college with a geography degree and works as a teacher, he is given grade 7. But if he works in an ordinary administrative job, he is given grade 6. I believe that this is logical because we have a shortage in these categories and we want students to take up the specializations we need. Consequently, we offer a kind of incentive that is not purely financial but is also a moral incentive, namely offering the graduate the opportunity to be appointed at a higher grade and to have better promotion opportunities. Of course, some graduates want to be appointed at grade 7. But this grade is available only for certain specializations spelled out in the decrees. A graduate can be appointed in grade 7 if a job is available and if it is in his field of specialization.

[Question] I believe that these are logical points. However, through your correspondence with the universities, you have given some specializations, such as geography, an evaluation of zero, as if you are not in need of this specialization.

[Answer] I have said that if a graduate in geography enrolls in the field of teaching, he is given his full due. I believe that we do need the geography specialization. But if such a graduate is offered a job outside the urban areas, he turns it down. He wants Jiddah, Riyadh, al-Dammam, al-Ta'if or Mecca. Regrettably, this is a problem and I hope we will be able to make it clear in this interview.

Yes, There Is Masked Unemployment

[Question] In your answers you have talked about job inflation. It seems that this job inflation covers the talk in some circles about the masked employment in some government departments, be they ministries or other government agencies where there actually are numerous employees who find nothing to do, not to mention the wasted hours on which we have published a report in the "Issue of the Week" section of AL-YAMAMAH. How can the problem of this masked unemployment, which still exists, be solved?

[Answer] Yes, it exists. But I don't think that it is right to generalize here. I only object to the generalization. However, this masked unemployment does exist and it is something we do not deny. The Higher Administrative Reform Committee's new plan which has been adopted by the royal office is targeted at the current work, procedures and organization and at finding out whether there actually are departments that are no longer needed. If the issue is studied in a sound and organized manner, the study may lead to proposing the abolition of certain departments, to merging them with others or to setting up

new departments not existing before because there is work that requires such departments. The organization and administration study which will be conducted by the Higher Administrative Reform Committee and the preparatory committee which works with it and which is headed by the director of the Management Institute will reach conclusions and will focus on the issue we are discussing, namely the issue of job inflation. Job inflation is a part of the organization and administration problem. As another example of the regulations adopted to be more compatible with reform than with the financial aspect is the fact that the civil service law issued in 1397 of the Hegira provides for an allowance that has not been disbursed yet. I cite this fact as an example of the efforts to achieve administrative reform. This allowance was inserted into the law by the circles which studied the law, and I was one of them. This provision says that a civil servant producing beyond what is expected of him shall be paid this allowance. This provision was approved as a principle and was actually issued as a law. But it has not been implemented, why?

When the issue of implementation arose, we found that we had to study the function of the job and the function of the employee holding the job. Regrettably, we found out that the procedures were not sound and so we said: Let us freeze this allowance until the procedures are studied. There was another allowance, namely the allowance for meeting the public, and the supervision allowance for the supervisory jobs was canceled. This allowance was in effect as of 1397 of the Hegira and was abolished in accordance with Decree No 101. But what has happened? After 4 or 5 years, we agreed with the Ministry of Finance to freeze these two allowances even though they have continued to be disbursed to the employees for whom they had been decided and have not been disbursed to new employees appointed in the past 4 years. Why? We found that there was extraordinary expansion and there was exploitation in some cases. Consequently, we reached the conclusion that administrative reform and sound management require freezing these two allowances which have been frozen now. We found out that theory is one thing and the reality another. Each department began to say: We meet with the public. The original idea was to disburse the allowance only to the Saudi Airlines employees who deal with the public at the airports and to the passport employees. But we have found that the process was expanding and that each agency was saying that it dealt with the public. So we said it is better to suspend this allowance.

Overtime

[Question] Do you think that elimination of the right to overtime pay for employees at grade 12 or above will have a negative impact on the productivity of these employees?

[Answer] From our experience at the bureau, I don't think or imagine that this will have an impact. An employee who has attained this level has enough awareness and sense of responsibility to make him rise above such pettiness. He has a level of maturity and appreciation of responsibility which makes him appreciate his role within the agency. Consequently, if the situation dictates his presence at the office beyond the work hours, I don't think that he will hesitate or object. But management also has a role in this issue, and so does the existing relationship. If the relationship is bad and the work climate unhealthy, then

there may be a lesser degree of cooperation. Such a thing should not happen. A superior management plays a positive role in absorbing the effects of such a measure.

University Housing

[Question] Within the framework of the austerity measures, I would like to raise the issue of the university faculties, whose students have rejoiced at the beautiful houses built by the state in al-Dar'iyah. Some of them have already settled in these houses and others are on their way to settle there. Suddenly, the latest measures emerged. Aren't there in the horizon signs of a reexamination of the conditions of these people?

[Answer] This decision was not intended for university faculties alone. It is a general decision covering all employees. It is a comprehensive view. The decision tackled the benefits given to some to the exclusion of others. This is also one of the issues that were discussed long ago. The decree issued in 1398 of the Hegira also touched on the issue of housing. Regrettably, it did not deal with the issue frankly and clearly, mentioning only a symbolic wage allowance. I don't believe that one person, just because he is a university employee or the employee of a certain agency, should get a housing allowance whereas another civil servant with perhaps a bigger job and responsibility and with a greater need should not get the allowance. Either tackle the entire situation or suspend the allowance. Naturally, the state has invested in the university buildings and housing and whoever wishes to benefit from this investment has to pay a symbolic sum which, I believe, amounts to 20 percent for a furnished and fully equipped house. This is something that is rarely seen in other countries.

[Question] This 20 percent represents one-fifth of the salary of the university professor who has his social ties and his family ambitions and I believe that it has a major impact. But there is an opinion which says: Why don't we leave the situation as it is, with the university professor paid 20,000 riyals for a housing allowance or allowed to live in the university? Why don't we cancel the 20,000 and let whoever wishes to live in the university do so without any deductions made from his salary? But as far as whoever wishes to live outside is concerned, the housing allowance will be denied him. These buildings were built in the first place to be a big house for the university employees and he who lives in his house does not pay "rent."

[Answer] I am not undermining the importance of the university faculties and I assure you that the decision was not intended against them. It is a decision based on the general viewpoint that all these are civil servants, so why should housing be secured for these people and not for the others? You know, of course, that the cadre of the university faculties gives them a distinction over the other civil servants. A university employee, be he a professor or an associate professor, gets a higher salary than his counterpart in the civil service who has the same qualifications, experience and government service. He is given a distinction in his cadre. The university professor continues to collect an allowance that exceeds the salary of a ministry undersecretary. There is a kind of distinction built into his position and his work to start with. There are

other civil servants who have their obligations, whose financial situation is ordinary and who work and do not take any allowance. Why? These issues must be viewed comprehensively.

[Question] There are those who say that for the sum he will pay the university, the faculty member can find himself a beautiful apartment in Riyadh itself and not in al-Dar'iyah, for example.

[Answer] You view one university and through it you have judged all the universities. I don't want you to consider just the university that has housing. There are universities that are still renting and there are others that are still paying allowances. We should not take a narrow and specific view and make conclusions which make us render our judgment on a broad and extensive situation.

[Question] There are those who believe that the 20 percent is unfair for some faculty members because, for example, the salary of an assistant professor is 11,000 riyals and that of a full professor is 20,000 riyals. Both get the same housing standard but the professor is done an injustice because his 20 percent is bigger than the assistant professor's 20 percent.

[Answer] This issue is still under study and discussion.

Why Has Period of Delegation Been Set at 2 Months

[Question] There is an issue that has affected all the civil servants, namely, the issue of limiting a delegation to 2 months and overtime to 25 percent. These regulations have covered both remote and non-remote areas.

[Answer] These points which you have raised also have their reform aspect. Insofar as the issue of delegation and overtime is concerned, it was decided that in addition to the savings which the state can make in this regard, there is a kind of laxity and waste--and, I am not saying that this laxity and waste exist in all departments but in some of them--by making decisions for overtime work and by delegating employees for long periods that may not be needed for the intended task. You may consider this issue from a purely financial angle but I have lived with government work in the past years and have found out that some, though few, departments do, very regrettably, make decisions to pay overtime to employees who do not work and departments that make decisions to delegate employees to places outside their offices who do not go where they are delegated.

[Question] Are you aware that there are delegated employees who do not go where they are delegated and employees who collect overtime without working?

[Answer] We are aware of these practices and they are not unknown to us. There is no connection between our awareness and the reduction. It is a matter of exaggeration in assessing the periods needed. This is due to mismanagement, even though I believe that this mismanagement represents a small percentage. However, it exists and I do not believe that there is a government agency or a major company that is free of the kind of people who are lax in implementing the regulations and in tending the public interest. But generally, I believe

that the trend is toward the better. Qualified young men who are fully prepared to assume the responsibility of government work and of work in the other sectors have begun to take their place. I believe that these deficiencies are on their way to diminishing and to disappearing altogether, God willing.

[Question] There are jobs which, by their nature, require delegating the employee for more than 2 months a year. The new decrees have come to set the period of delegation at no more than 2 months. So what is to be done?

[Answer] I cannot say that there are no jobs that require delegation for more than 2 months or for up to 3 months. But the objective is to make the official in charge, the delegated employee and all concerned understand that the ultimate task must be completed within this period. The matter is very flexible but a limitation must be set, and this is the responsibility of the management.

[Question] If the management cannot meet this requirement, will there be exceptions?

[Answer] If there is a convincing justification, the matter can be presented to the Civil Service Commission.

[Question] Does it have to be in the Civil Service Commission, rather than in the department or the ministry concerned?

[Answer] The agency concerned must submit its justifications to the commission, which solves bigger problems than these.

[Question] You said a little earlier that reducing the delegations and the overtime come under the canopy of the administrative reform because disbursement for such services was made at times to people who do not deserve it. Do you think that with this approach you have solved the problem? We believe that such payments are still being made to people who do not merit them and that the reduction measures will not prevent the abuse of these provisions and the payment of the benefits to people who do not work and who do not travel to where they are supposed to go.

[Answer] This is likely and I do not exclude the possibility of its occurrence. But the financial reduction will make the agency concerned think more deeply of the aspects to which priority in spending must be given. Change is possible, but not in the short run and not just on the strength of regulations and decrees. The matter can be dealt within the conscience of the civil servant himself and not through regulations or decisions.

Contract Worker and Austerity Measures

[Question] The security measures have affected the Saudi citizens insofar as the housing allowance is concerned. The contract workers are gripped by a strong fear because they expect these measures to reach them in the coming years.

[Answer] This is not true. However, what I hope for is that the day will come when the number of contract workers will diminish. This is not meant to

to undermine the weight of these workers who are brothers in religion and are tied to us by historical and blood bonds and by a genuine Arab character. But each country is concerned with its circumstances. They have rendered and continue to render weighty services. In some sectors, their contracts will continue and will not be at all affected insofar as the housing allowance is concerned.

[Question] It seems that the Ministry of Health has adopted a new regulation concerning its contract workers. The workweek has been increased to 48 hours, i.e., raised by 12 hours, to cut down on overtime payments. Do you think that this regulation will be extended to all contract workers employed in the state agencies?

[Answer] Not now. However, what I wish to assert is that the latest regulations governing contract workers, issued in 1398 of the Hegira, contained a concept of this sort. But the bureau did not observe them. When a contract worker is assigned additional work, he is not paid overtime for it because, to start with, he works this many hours in his country.

When the issue was raised recently, we supported the Ministry of Health because the fact that our work hours are less does not mean that the contract worker should ask for overtime if we need him to work extra hours.

[Question] Does this mean that the measure could extend to contract employees in other agencies?

[Answer] It is possible if these agencies need it. But this will not happen now and things must take their course. Moreover, the Ministry of Health regulation has been applied to new contract employees.

[Question] Could the regulation include new and old contracts in the future?

[Answer] I cannot speak for the future. However, I stress that the contract is the law governing the contract workers and the matter depends on whether the contract stipulates or does not stipulate this provision. This is what I pointed out when I said that the bureau did not observe the regulation which stresses this point. However, the bureau, regrettably, has not observed it.

[Question] It was said sometime ago that a study is underway to draft a new cadre for contract employees but nothing has been announced in this regard so far. Is there a study, where has it reached so far and what are its main features?

[Answer] There was an idea when the civil servants cadre was issued in 1401 of the Hegira and there was a study concerning housing and salaries generally. But when these aspects were reduced, we did not carry on with the issue.

[Question] There is a rumor to the effect that the annual increase will be confined to the Saudi civil servant as part of the measures to rationalize consumption.

[Answer] This is out of the question.

[Question] Why isn't the contract employee permitted to go visit his kinsmen in his country at his own expense during the holidays?

[Answer] There is nothing to prevent such travel if the contracting agency has no objection.

[Question] Why shouldn't the agency concerned agree?

[Answer] This is up to the agencies concerned themselves.

[Question] Must the bureau protect the employees?

[Answer] How can it protect them when nobody has made any complaints? It is my belief that if humanitarian circumstances are involved, the contracting agency will not turn down the contract employee's request to go abroad. These are, in fact, sporadic cases that do not constitute a phenomenon.

[Question] It is said that the bureau has instructed the government departments to stop granting emergency leave to contract employees. How true is this?

[Answer] I cannot imagine that an emergency leave request because of sickness or a death in the family would be turned down or that the bureau would request withholding such leave from contract employees. Moreover, the decision in such cases is in the hands of the contracting agency.

Channeling Graduates Toward Private Sector

[Question] There are those who interpret the recent administrative reforms introduced into the public sector and the measures taken regarding delegation and overtime pay as an endeavor on the part of the state to push the youth in the direction of the private sector. These steps have coincided with the government's current call advocating that the youth be prepared for the private sector because this sector has come to assume a more prominent role in development than in the past. It is as if the state wants to tell the youth through this rationalization or this sternness, as we call it, that the opportunity is also open to them in the private sector because it is well known that the youth turn immediately to the government. Every graduate wants to be employed in the government. It is as if the government wants the youth to turn to the private sector.

[Answer] I think what you have said is sound. The state is as interested in the private sector as it is in the government sector. All the measures and policies adopted in the industrial, agricultural and other spheres demonstrate that the state gives them sufficient attention. This undoubtedly has its impact. But what is more important to us in the civil service--and I am sure that the state supports us in this regard and appreciates this matter and takes it into consideration--is that we do not want the state to be viewed as just a place of employment. What we mean is that the youth should not feel that the state is just a place and a refuge where a job and an office are found and where he can stay. The committee I have referred to really wants to reach a result in terms of curtailing the youth's inclination toward government jobs. Only those needed

for government jobs will be employed by the state. Not only this, such employees must be utilized optimally. An employee might be needed in a certain agency but the need for him in another agency might be greater. In accordance with the new organization, he will be sent to the agency with the greater need. The touchstone will no longer be the presence of a vacant job and of an agency that requests him. Consideration will be given to whether the employee is really needed and to whether the agency expressing such a need is making full use of the employees already available to it. Consequently, a determination will be made on the basis of such information as to whether to send or not send more employees to a certain agency. This will have its good impact on the public interest. In the long run, the case whereby the youth thinks that the university degree protects him and that he can go into any office and sit and consider himself productive will be totally eliminated from the civil service. Such cases must not at all continue.

Bureau's Relationship with Private Sector

[Question] With the inclination to direct the youth toward the private sector which plays an important role in development, there is an opinion to the effect that the activity of the Civil Service Commission must extend to include the private sector insofar as defining jobs and channeling the youth toward them are concerned?

[Answer] I cannot agree with you on this point because the current tendency is to diminish the bureau's role. The question of defining jobs in the private sector and channeling the youth toward them falls within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labor.

[Question] Then why are there numerous employment agencies, such as the Civil Service Commission, the Ministry of Labor, the contracting committees and the labor offices that have been opened in friendly countries? Why this multiplicity?

[Answer] The multiplicity is there. But government employment has its methods and its objectives. Each of the agencies you have mentioned has its specific objective. Contracts are concluded only with qualified people in the fields of education, engineering and health services who are needed in some of the state agencies. There are those who wonder about the large numbers of contract employees whereas our statistics show that there are no more than 7,000 contract employees, including typists of Arabic and English, translators and a number of consultants in certain fields. We now have 120,000 contract employees, 100,000 of whom are distributed over the health and educational services and some agricultural technicians willing to work in those areas. What is being said about the number of contract employees is not true.

[Question] It seems that this problem will not be solved as long as there is no Saudi willing to sacrifice by working in remote areas.

[Answer] This problem will be solved with time. The Saudi technician may come into existence with the dissemination of education and of specialized institutes. We must point out that education in the big cities preceded education in the

rural areas by years. It is certain that youths will graduate in these areas and will perform this role in their areas and villages in the future.

[Question] We disagree with you because we believe that the problem will continue to exist. Numerous youths have graduated from the remote areas but have decided to stay in the major cities, such as Jiddah and Riyadh, for numerous reasons, including the fact that the opportunities in the big cities are greater and the quality of their lives is better.

[Answer] I have already pointed out that there is the allowance for remote areas which has now been reduced by 50 percent. But this financial allowance has not solved the problem and has not created the qualified people wishing to work in the areas remote from the major cities.

Phenomenon of Bribery and Forgery

[Question] There is a human and historical phenomenon existing in all parts of the world, namely the phenomena of bribery and forgery. We would be truly mad if we were to say that our administration is free of it. Do you think that poor administrative control has a role in the presence of this phenomenon?

[Answer] I don't think so. The problem is not confined to one country to the exclusion of others but exists in all countries. If something happens in a certain department, the cause might be the administrative supervisor himself who lets the paperwork divert his attention from what goes on in his department.

As an official in charge, the administrative supervisor must follow up on every big and small detail. Supervision certainly does have its role. But what I want to stress is that these practices do not take place in all the state's departments. The Control Authority is performing its full role. I wish you would interview his excellency the chairman of the Control Authority who may reveal some aspects to you. There is also the Administrative Intelligence Agency of the Ministry of Interior which performs a positive role and which is constantly referring a large number of employees to the Control Authority and to the Disciplinary Council.

[Question] It is well known that the Administrative Intelligence Agency was set up for the civil servants. What is the Civil Service Bureau's relationship with this agency?

[Answer] The Administrative Intelligence Agency was set up in 1397 of the Hegira on the bureau's initiative. This issue was discussed with the authorities concerned because the bureau, by the nature of its function, does not interrogate employees or watch for their administrative violations. This aspect comes within the jurisdiction of the Control Authority and of the Administrative Intelligence Agency. The bureau is concerned with matters pertaining to the agencies and not to individuals. If a government agency commits a violation, the bureau tasks it. But if there is an employee working in a financial department who takes graft money or commits other violations, the bureau has no outfit and does not have the authority to investigate such an employee. But if we receive information to that effect, which actually does happen, then we do

do not just disregard it. Rather, we send this information to the authorities concerned and follow up on it. We wish we received reports on employees or officials who engage in any form of misconduct, even if he mistreats a citizen. We will perform our role and make such reports the subject of investigation. We welcome whoever provides us with facts, even if he does not mention his name. It is enough for such a person to mention the facts and their proof and we will take up the issue and follow up on it with the Control Authority, and perhaps with other government agencies. The bureau cannot watch the employee because this is purely intelligence work. The bureau worker has his responsibilities and his efforts cannot be diverted to investigating the other departments.

Bureau's Problems with Employees

[Question] What are the problems which the Civil Service Bureau encounters with the employees?

[Answer] I can add nothing new to what I have already mentioned because the problems are not individual problems but general ones, such as the problem of job inflation which we hope to tackle and the problem of specialization categories. There are individual problems, such as the problem of connections by kinsmen trying to help the employee, especially the kinsmen of female employees. There are few jobs and the demand is great. So we get intercessions by people who have weight in society. These connections present us with a dilemma at times. But with courtesy, they are overcome and we take the position that sets matters aright in accordance with the law and with the availability of qualifications and prerequisites. As for an employee reported to have abused a citizen, and such cases have actually occurred, we send employees to investigate the facts. These have not been cases of bribery but, for example, of officials closing the door in the face of citizens with issues to be taken care of, keeping in mind that these are not prominent officials who must only be visited on advance appointments. Such cases do occur but we deal with them.

[Question] Does this mean that you have numerous problems with the employees?

[Answer] Yes, but they are problems that are part of our work. It is our destiny that our work pertains to facing and dealing with these problems. We have no other work to do.

No More Confidential Reports

[Question] Regarding some of the confidential reports that are submitted about the employee's relationship with the job--some people believe that they are generally subject to the quality of the superior's relationship with his subordinate and that they are disputable. What is the weight that the Civil Service Bureau gives to these reports when it knows that emotions may play a major role in them?

[Answer] This is one of the problems which have actually caused us a great deal of perplexity. The issue is a cultural one and I don't believe that we can overcome it in a day, a week or a year. Throughout the years since 1391 of the Hegira in which the bureau has been in charge of employment activities, it

has devoted attention to the issue of evaluation reports. In this period, the bureau has adopted three kinds of reports, all seeking to make the evaluation objective simple for the people in charge to prepare. This is why the bureau has adopted three kinds of reports, the latest implemented in the past 2 years and made simple, clear and easy for the evaluator to comprehend. Consequently, this kind of report has given the official in charge a better opportunity to evaluate his employee soundly. However, we still feel that the efficiency reports lack efficiency and are remote from the reality which they must reflect insofar as the employee is concerned. This is due to numerous causes, including the intervention of personal relations and emotions and the failure of some officials to give the issue the attention it merits. This does not negate the presence of officials who follow up on their employees carefully and evaluate them correctly. The problem of the efficiency reports is not one that is confined to the developing countries. It so happened that I attended 2 years ago a symposium held in Zurich in which a number of advanced countries, such as the United States and Canada, participated and I found that they still suffer from the problem of the efficiency reports, from the objectivity of the evaluation and the degree of its honesty and from the employee's job and personal situation. I believe that with the improvement in the standard of the managers, we may overcome this problem.

The point I want to stress is that there are no confidential reports but rather reports that are known to the employee and which accommodate the principle of discussion between the superior and his employee.

[Question] Is the employee entitled to object in case he feels that the report about him does him injustice?

[Answer] Certainly. However, the objection must be made to the top officer who must be made aware of the presence of any error.

Employee for Job, Not Vice Versa

[Question] "The employee for the job" is a slogan raised by the Civil Service Bureau. We don't know to what extent this slogan's objective and meaning have been achieved insofar as the employees are concerned.

[Answer] I believe that the slogan has achieved a good degree of success. I do not claim that it has achieved full success.

The slogan was adopted 10 years ago and it has achieved a considerable degree of success on many issues. For example, the government departments used to introduce jobs, at times higher jobs, in branch offices. When the present system of personnel followup was introduced in 1391 of the Hegira, the bureau found out that the jobs were in the provinces and that employees were promoted to them while continuing to work in the major cities and that an employee appointed district director for Sabiyah, for example, continued to work in Riyadh or in Jiddah. The bureau then made it clear that an employee must perform the duties of his job where the job is. This has been implemented completely. What is more, differences developed between Shaykh "Abd-al-Aziz al-Qurayshi, the bureau chief at the time, and some ministries and the matter had to be presented

to the Council of Ministers, which supported the bureau's view that an employee must perform the duties of his job when he is promoted to it. If he fails to do so, the promotion must be canceled. If an employee is appointed and does not assume his duties, the appointment is reconsidered and he is transferred to another job. The bureau's followup in this regard has achieved a large degree of success, though I would not say full success.

I can reaffirm the principle of "the employee for the job" and assert that the job represents the work. If the volume of the work is big or if it is extremely sensitive, then the grade is compatible with this sensitivity. In this regard, we have been successful to the degree that makes us better than other Arab and non-Arab countries.

Role of Supervisors

[Question] What is your opinion of the degree of the supervisors' efficiency?

[Answer] In fact, this issue is of utmost importance. There is a problem insofar as the employees are concerned and insofar as the responsible administrative supervisors at the various supervisory levels are concerned. In my opinion and from my actual experience, I believe that there is a problem. Let me speak about it as a citizen. When we find a recurrent problem in a department, such as the problem of annoying the citizens and of the citizens' dissatisfaction with the performance of a certain department, and when we examine such a problem profoundly, we find that the supervisor is not up to the required level. On the other hand, when we find a productive and efficient department that serves the citizens with a high spirit and that evokes no complaints and no negative opinions, we find that the official in charge of this department is highly qualified, truly sincere and striving to prove his presence and his ability by his work in this department. The supervisor's problem is one that concerns me more than the problem of the employees or of the regulations or other problems. This is an issue connected with something bigger than the bureau. It is connected with the general tendency for administrative reform. The ministers have a role, and so do the agency heads, in selecting their officers properly. They must proceed carefully and must consult with the specialists and others before nominating an employee to a sensitive and important position connected with thousands of citizens. The selection must not be made by as simple a procedure as forming a committee or signing a number of official papers. The major part of the problem we experience in administrative supervision, especially at the higher levels, is a problem of paperwork. Many of these supervisors live under piles of paper and they only think of the paperwork presented to them and discuss matters on paper with a notation here, a clarification there or a signature elsewhere.

But if the supervisor could rid himself of the paperwork one way or another, he would find ample time to think of, ponder and examine carefully his department's work which does not consist altogether of paperwork and part of which emanates from contact with the people seeking to have their needs served. A department's productivity emanates from solving the employees' problems through on-the-spot visits and through allocating at least 1 day a week to solving problems--a day or more in which the supervisor puts paperwork completely aside and focuses on solving problems on the spot.

Why does such and such an administrator cause constant problems and why is this or that department's work unsatisfactory to the citizens dealing with the department? Such problems cannot be solved through paperwork but through discussion, through listening to others, through field research and through sudden visits to the work sites from time to time.

This paperwork problem is one from which we truly suffer. A person who drowns himself in paperwork cannot go to the site of a problem and, consequently, cannot comprehend the nature of the problem.

Positive and Negative Features of Civil Service Cadre

[Question] A number of years have now passed on implementing the new cadre. What, in your view, are the positive and negative features of this cadre in light of the experience?

[Answer] I believe that the salary ladder is suitable. When the cadre was established, competition with the private sector for employees was at its peak. I believe that we are now in a better position when compared with the salaries paid by the private sector, except for a very few segments of this sector. We are in a good competitive position vis-a-vis the private sector and the demand for government jobs is big.

[Question] One of the points for which the said cadre is faulted is that it has not paid attention to those appointed under the daily wages provision?

[Answer] On the contrary, special regulations have been issued for them and their wages have been increased. This cadre concerns civil servants and they do not come under it because they have special regulations and bylaws.

[Question] There is the problem of the teachers which was raised when the cadre was issued. It seems that it was a tempest which blew when the cadre was issued and then subsided. Do you really think that the teachers have, with the passage of time, become convinced of the benefits of the cadre or have they despaired of getting their demands from the bureau?

[Answer] I believe that the benefits have begun to be clear to them. They have been spared many of the procedures applied to other employees and they don't have to take tests or wait for the announcement of a vacant job. They have now realized that if a teacher wants to leave teaching, then he will be graded in accordance with the appointment of employees, without losing his seniority or his service. The teacher has been spared certain measures. He is promoted annually and is given an extra grade. The other point is that the teachers were scared by the fact that the bylaws governing the teachers cadre were issued on the basis that the teacher must improve himself continually, must not stop or freeze himself at a certain educational level and must improve himself through training courses in higher training programs. These bylaws serve the teacher and their benefits have begun to be clear. The teacher has lost nothing. The third point is that the teacher once received an allowance of 20 or 30 percent. Under the new bylaws, the allowance has been added to the salary and this means that the teacher's salary is higher than that of the civil servant with equal

qualifications and seniority. The teacher is treated the same as the university faculty member but the method is different. I believe that there are benefits, and now the demand for teaching positions is extensive. Many civil servants have begun to express their wish to transfer to the teaching cadre.

Why Concentration of Grades 6-10

[Question] The bureau has recently been inclined toward increasing the number of employees in the middle grades, i.e. grades 6-10. If this observation is correct, then what is the reason?

[Answer] It is not correct. Neither the bureau nor the Ministry of Finance are responsible. The matter is connected with the ministries concerned. What the ministries request is intended to achieve their programs and meet their needs. If you drew a graph, you would find that the number of employees in grades 3, 4 and 5 is greater than those in grades 8 and 9. The higher numbers are better than grades 1 and 2.

The main reason is that many of the technical jobs, university jobs and the jobs of the graduates of teachers institutes are at the middle level. Grade 4 is given to those with a high school education and grade 5 to the graduates of teachers institutes, for example, that is if you consider their cadre and that of the graduates of the other technical institutes as part of the civil service cadre.

Thursday's Work

[Question] Is thought being given to restoring work on Thursday?

[Answer] No.

[Question] How about the idea of starting the work hours earlier?

[Answer] The issue of work hours in summer and winter and during the month of Ramadan is being currently studied by the Higher Administrative Reform Committee.

[Question] How about the idea of two shifts?

[Answer] That is out of the question.

[Question] What about the issue of combining two jobs?

[Answer] This rationalization is an issue already approved by the Civil Service Commission and the bureau presented a report on it 2 or 3 years ago. The system of combining two jobs was abolished in the decrees that were issued.

[Question] Even the temporary combining of jobs, such as being an acting official?

[Answer] This was also abolished because it proved ineffective.

Civil Service Commission in Gulf States

[Question] Is there an exchange of ideas between the Civil Service Commission and similar commissions in the Gulf Cooperation Council states?

[Answer] There certainly are contacts, conferences and mutual visits. For example, a conference was held last year in Riyadh for the civil service agencies of the Council member states and this conference adopted a number of recommendations. There have also been numerous steps to bring the salaries, the contracting procedures and the work procedures themselves closer to each other. I visited Qatar and Bahrain nearly a month ago with the aim of familiarizing myself with the nature of affairs on the spot. More than one Gulf official has also visited us for the same purpose. Moreover, a joint working team has studied our conditions on the spot. We exchange visits constantly for the purpose of coordination and of keeping up with the new developments as part of the general endeavor to bring the Cooperation Council member states closer to each other.

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PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

WATER, OTHER PROJECTS FOR DROUGHT STRICKEN AREA VIEWED

Aden 14 UKTUBAR in Arabic 12 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by 'Ali Muhammad 'Abdallah: "Achievements In Every Area and the Story of a Road 40 Kilometers Long. Water Shortage In the Mountainous Areas."]

[Text] Our automobile was racing along the agricultural areas that have been hit by the drought from al-Shatt to al-Farukhiyah and al-Hawti, making the 40 km trip. This is the length of the road that was cut by the cooperative so as to link thereby part of the distributing center for population groupings, each existing in an area that possesses food, health, educational and agricultural services. Along this partial distance, we passed a number of thirsty valleys, barren of any foliage. Their numerous names had led us to believe that we would find water sources in them, among those arid pastures full of cattle searching for green grass and finding nothing but wild plants to allay their hunger.

Water--A Struggle for Existence

We first headed to al-Farukhiyah region, which is surrounded by agricultural areas that are comparatively larger than the areas of the other regions. Everything around us was bare save for indications of attempts to extract water from the Farukhiyah valley basin.

Our citizens there have said that they need a drilling rig to replace muscle power which does not lead to any result in most cases.

Brother Bajash 'Abduh 'Ali, a citizen from al-Farukhiyah, farms an area of three feddans and owns a water pump which has been in operation in a well since 1964. He has stopped extracting water from it because of the salinity of the water and its unsuitability for irrigation.

Another citizen from the same region, whose name is 'Ali 'Abd-al-Majid, enters into the conversation and says that he has a plot of land, three feddans in area, which he farms together with his family. No water has entered his land for a year, and he is asking the agricultural services cooperative in the center to pursue the question of introducing a drilling rig to the center in order to discover sources of underground water.

Comrade Muhammad Taha Muhammad, second secretary of the party organization in al-Farukhiyah, says that they had followed up on the request of the citizens in regard to supplying a drilling rig with the party organization in the center and the agricultural services cooperative, but the latter, on its part, asked them to take up this question centrally, in the governorate, in spite of the fact that more than a year had passed on this request.

Comrade 'Abd-al-Ghani Ahmad, member of the party organization at the center, is wondering about the support project for agricultural services and says that the center was chosen as part of the remote centers which enter into the framework of project fulfillment, but that most regions in the center did not perceive any support from the agricultural services cooperative at the center.

The drilling rig has been the chief concern of the citizens, who bitterly feel the cruelty of the seasonal drought in the nature of their existence, which wholly depends on water and its sources.

A survey of the region to discover its water sources has become necessary, especially in the remote areas, so that water may become an essential reserve in the face of sudden seasonal fluctuations.

The Story of a Road

We left al-Farukhiyah and headed north for a distance of 11 km to al-Hawti, continuing our journey along this road which was cut by al-Shatt Consumer Cooperative as part of the road network that has already been linked to the center. Before the human hand got to it, this, as in the other regions of the center in the past, was one of the most rugged roads. The road has made us forget to recall those memories which the citizens took part in relating to me about the times when they were in the process of aiding a sick person or a pregnant woman long after time had overtaken the means of their aid, which was the camel.

Our automobile turned into the entrance to the Sha'bu Valley, the longest valley of the center (5 km) and at the same time, the most hospitable to migrant bedouin groupings because of the denseness of the trees on its sides and the availability of some wild plants which aid sheep flocks to adapt to poor pastures.

The drought situation was not a basic problem which faced the inhabitants of this region because through the division stores, sources of food supply are widespread in all the regions. The population groupings of migrant bedouins found the school, the health unit, the road and the communication means, they found all these available services which aimed at settling the migrant bedouins, as brother 'Abduh Muhammad Haza', the manager of the cooperative told me, so as to enable the cooperative to implement some development projects for them like drilling for water wells and operating them with pumps.

The valley appeared before us, following the same route as the automobile without any hindrances, until we arrived in a region at the end of the valley which according to the manager of the consumer cooperative is a region of an archeological dig---following the discovery of gold coins in it--and which might have been the location of one of the ancient civilizations that had inhabited the valley and established its state.

The conversation was drawing us to the past which no one bothered with any longer, either because many were ignorant of the past, or to lower the curtain on the period of misery which the region had experienced before the liberation.

We arrived in al-Hawti, a small region whose inhabitants either work in the projects that are being implemented by the consumer cooperative and funded by the executive bureau in the governorate, or work the land. In addition to opening a divisional branch for itself, the cooperative in this region has built a three-classroom school for 150 pupils from al-Hawti and surrounding regions.

Citizen 'Ali Salih Qasim, currently employed in the projects that are being implemented by the cooperative in the center, said to me:

"For days we would travel the road between the center and Aden, the capital, to market charcoal and barter it for bread. Our life was hard, neither a road, nor a hospital, school or bread. With party patronage and state support, the situation has changed now, for we now have the road, the health unit, the school and the divisional branch of the cooperative."

Citizen Hashim Mughayni from al-Hawti region said: "In the past, we did not know of any means of transport except for the camel, and al-halas (a type of wild plant) was the medicine which we employed in all cases.

"Reality has changed, and the cooperative truck now arrives in the region regularly, and our sons now attend the three-classroom school."

Reality has changed from zero, for the deeper we penetrated into the mountainous regions and al-Atraf strip, we would observe in every region the school, the health unit, the divisional store, the paved road and some water projects. Side by side, all these facilities make services available to the people at their places of gathering, and offer them all means of solicitude, within available capabilities.

Arrival at the Coast

Time permitted us to continue our journey to al-Suqayya, across the mountain road, having 55 km to cover. We drove north from the junction leading to al-Sadir region, which is the region adjoining al-Atraf that contains a health unit, three classrooms and a 5 km road that was first built in 1984. We headed south on our return trip to al-Shatt, past the coastal strip, al-Suqayya and al-'Arah. From al-Hawti to al-Suqayya, the road was practically open desert, permitting the driver to choose his paths and exceed the speed limit at will. Silence reigned during the journey, while we stared into endless space.

A Water Project for al-Suqayya

We arrived at al-Suqayya water storage project, a distance of 17 km from the region and with a capacity of 21 [as published] gallons. It is another of the projects that is being implemented by al-Shatt consumer cooperative, but as yet, the project has remained uncompleted since 1982. The general water authority has promised to lay the main network, which is 3 inches in diameter, in 1985.

It will cover al-Suqayya's water needs after a time when the citizens of this region have continued to drink the bitter water which gathers in al-Nabiyah village, not far from al-Suqayya.

The smell of the sea began to soothe the atmosphere of our mountain journey, and we automatically found ourselves in the company of fishermen. Their life-style differs from that of the mountain dweller, and their rituals and customs seem to be absolutely harmonious with the life of the city.

The chief product of al-Suqayya inhabitants is (al-Wazaf) which is marketed to the regions of the republic and the northern part of the country. It is produced exclusively by the coastal strip as well as the other coastal regions.

In addition to the divisional branch and the modern health unit in al-Suqayya, the demands of the citizens are summed up in the provision of medicines to the center, the construction of additional classrooms and accelerating the electrification of the region, according to the plan of the executive bureau of Lahij Governorate.

A Water Project for Khawr al-'Umayrah

Khawr al-'Umayrah is the second coastal region after al-Suqayya which we passed on our return journey to al-Shatt and there is a distance of 40 km between them.

Khawr al-'Umayrah is not very different from al-Suqayya as far as their services are concerned. The Khawr al-'Umayrah water project is considered to be one of the biggest in the region. The project will be completed at the end of 1985 by laying the internal lines, after finishing the main network. With the completion of al-Suqayya and Khawr al-'Umayrah water projects, the problem of bitter water, which has long plagued the inhabitants because of its pollution, will be solved.

After we travelled 183 km, which is the total distance between al-Shatt, al-Farukhiyah, al-Hawti, al-Suqayya, al-'Ara and back, I recalled how man struggles with cruel natural conditions to search for water, build a road or walk long distances over rugged roads, and how, by the force of defiance, he has been able to overcome those conditions and alter them to his advantage.

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29 July 1985

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

HADRAMAWT OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON HOUSING, FINANCE ISSUES

Aden 14 UKTUBAR in Arabic 10 Mar 85 p 3

[Interview with Husayn Salim Baghuwaytah, director of the financial office in Hadramawt Governorate, by 'Aziz al-Tha'alabi: "Increase in 1984 Revenues and Decline in Expenditures. Housing Loans Allowances Increased to Encourage Construction of Personal Homes"; date and place not specified]

[Text] In light of the decision of the council of ministers No 130 of 1984 concerning the implementation of the financial independence system for the local people's assemblies in the three governorates, Lahij, Abyan and Hadramawt, beginning with the current 1985, brother Husayn Salim Baghuwaytah, member of the executive bureau of the local people's assembly and director of the financial office in Hadramawt, spoke to 14 UKTUBAR:

The ministries of local government and finance have expended efforts for the success of this experiment. Hadramawt governorate is considered to be in the vanguard of those governorates that have begun implementing this experiment, inasmuch as its basic components are available here. It also enjoys the support of the party organization and the executive office of the local people's assembly in the governorate.

The Ministry of Finance on its part issues special regulations, including those dealing with accounting and reserves, and the special directory for balancing accounts. In January 1985, two short seminars were organized in al-Mukalla and Say'un during which the accounting cadre was able to master the procedure for applying this experiment.

[Question] How do you regard this step, and what are its salient characteristics?

[Answer] It creates the opportunity for the masses to participate in making financial decisions through their representatives in the local people's assembly, which is the body responsible for distributing allowances according to need, approving the local budget for the governorate as well as those of the local establishments in the governorate, and participating in proposing any new taxes or duties which would then be submitted to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Thus, this step is considered to be an advanced stage in the work of the local popular assemblies in order to exercise the powers delineated by our country's constitution. No doubt, the popular assemblies are close to the situation of the establishments of the governorate and their facilities and will take the circumstances of those establishments and facilities into consideration, and in accordance with the financial policy of the country, will make an informed decision on their budgets.

Encouraging the Construction of Personal Homes

[Question] What do we know about the expansion which occurred in the activities of the financial facilities in the governorate in 1984?

[Answer] The financial administration has been able to implement its work schedule for 1984 successfully. It has also made comprehensive preparations for the current 1985 fiscal year, which is the year of financial independence. It can be said that the financial facilities in the governorate and their branches in the districts have implemented their plans by a high percentage, and as proof of this, we cite the receipt of a certificate of appreciation (first class) by the governorate at the reception that was given in its honor in al-Mukalla in November 1984. The Bank of Yemen received second class.

On the other hand, the branch of the central administration for control and accounting has implemented the program for a documentary accounting review in the facilities. Moreover, the treasury branch and the accounting bureaus in the districts have witnessed an improvement in the tightening of financial control in preparation for the implementation of the financial independence system.

In the area of banking, the branches of the National Bank of Yemen, together with its branch in the governorate, have ably performed their duties in banking and the implementation of the import plan. We would also like to point out that there has been an increase in the allowance for housing loans, an encouragement to those working in the construction of private homes.

This is in addition to the transfer of some of the central prerogatives to the governorate, such as the payment of life insurance and work injury claims by the insurance company branch. The year 1984 has witnessed the opening of an insurance office, and others for the traffic department and taxes in al-Qatan district, in addition to a branch of the bank in Huraydah city, the capital of Daw'an district. In order to boost our cadre, the financial facilities have been reinforced with trained elements, increasing the number of capable workers.

It is worth pointing out that the financial unit in Hadramawt valley has also obtained a certificate of appreciation for fulfilling its duties on the valley level by a high standard.

Revenues for 9 Months: 7,966,000 Dinars

[Question] What is your evaluation of the revenues and disbursements plan?

[Answer] The indicators point to an above projection increase in revenues and a decrease in expenditures, where the rationalization of allowances was observed. The governorate branch of the General Tax Administration has been able to fulfill its plan by 130 percent, and the Customs Administration by 98 percent. Here are the actual indicators for 9 months (January-September 1984) of the governorate's revenues: projection for 1984--8,860,000 dinars; actual revenues for 9 months--7,966,060 dinars; expenditure projection for 1984--9,528,800 dinars; and actual expenditures for 9 months--6,190,475 dinars.

These figures do not include projects from the plan which are funded centrally.

Closing Accounts of Local and Central Establishments Are Within the Concern of the Administration This Year

[Question] What is new in the plan of the financial bureau at the executive office of the local people's assembly in 1985?

[Answer] In 1985, the administration's efforts are being concentrated on the success of the financial independence experiment by supervising implementation progress on budgets, after approval by the local people's assembly, and by supervising the implementation of the measures of the new financial policy through opening registers and providing funds and vouchers, and implementing financial and governmental measures. The financial administration will have the means to close the gaps and terminate shortcomings to insure proper implementation, prepare the cadre and improve its skills through short training seminars.

The financial administration will also pursue the publication of the organizational by-law on financial administrations, and the expansion in opening accounting, control and tax branches. In 1985 we expect:

Opening the October Quarter Branch of the National Bank of Yemen in al-Mukalla.

Opening an office of the insurance company and the traffic authority in al-Shahar district.

Finishing the financial facilities building in Say'un.

Finishing the facilities building in al-Qatan and the customs building in Say'un.

Finishing the extra hangar for foreigners in al-Rayan airport.

The construction of headquarters for the insurance company branch at al-Mukalla.

The responsibilities of the financial administration will include following up the reports of the governorate branch of the central organization for control and accounting, settling the debts and arrears of the state, and increasing revenues. The financial administration will also pay special attention to both local and central final accounts in implementation of the directives issued in this regard.

Preoccupation with Classifying the Duties and Responsibilities of the Special Funds

[Question] What preoccupies the financial administration these days?

[Answer] We are preoccupied with pursuing the finalization of the governorate's allowances in the 1985 budget and distributing them for all the activities in the administrative units within the local budget in the governorate. The other thing that preoccupies us these days is classifying the duties and responsibilities of the special funds, in addition to merging the budgets of the municipalities and the consolidation of their resources on the republican level. That is our new task.

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PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

LAHIJ TAX DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED ON REVENUES

Aden 14 UKTUBAR in Arabic 5 Mar 85 p 3

[Interview with 'Aydarus Muhammad Zayn, director of the tax administration office in Lahij Governorate, by 'Ali Muhammad 'Abdallah: "The Increase in Actual Revenues in the Period 1982-84 Amounted to 948,944 Dinars"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Tax revenues on general, cooperative and private economic, commercial and production activities are considered to be part of the state resources which contribute, as much as possible, to the expenditures of the free services sector. Hence, taxes owing to the state are employed to improve the quality of services, augmenting the large financial burdens assumed by the state in its ongoing subsidy of goods, foodstuffs and the requirements of children. For this reason, our conscientiousness in the maintenance of general funds, and their collection according to the law, springs from the importance of the role undertaken by the state regarding the life of the citizen and improving his standard of living.

The improvement achieved in the state's tax apparatus, and the expansion of its branches, offices and duties has helped the accuracy of administrative and executive organization, and the competence of the workers of this important sector.

In the discussion which we conducted with brother 'Aydarus Muhammad Zayn, director of tax administration in Lahij Governorate, we touched upon the role and activity of the administration's branch office in the governorate and the development of this activity in response to the expansion which has been achieved in the economic, commercial and production sectors, in addition to the principles and laws which govern this activity, probing, meantime, the difficulties that the branch is experiencing. Here is the text of the discussion.

[Question] What did the administration's revenues amount to in 1984, in comparison with 1983 revenues, and what was the development ratio?

[Answer] Actual revenues for 1984 amounted to 5,341,774 dinars, which in comparison with 1983 revenues amounting to 4,392,830 dinars, had registered an increase of 948,944 dinars. Through our review of the results achieved by the

tax administration in 1984 we can perceive the tangible progress in the activity of this administration. This progress springs from the efforts expended by the officials of this administration to improve tax collection in the governorate.

[Question] The sections that make up the administration, and the job of each department?

[Answer] The administration comprises three main departments which are:

The department for revenue stamp and national defense taxes, the income tax department and the excise tax department. These departments oversee several sections that pursue tax collection from those liable for it, be they a natural person, comprising individuals, or a judicial person like companies and public organizations. Because of the limited size of the administration, the duties of those sections have been confined to certain tasks that are assigned to them.

To sum up, we can define the duties of the departments and their ancillary sections in the following manner:

1. The department for revenue stamp and national defence taxes:

Working to implement the revenue stamp tax law No 5 of 1983 and the national defense tax law No 45 of 1972.

Proceeding with the collection of the revenue stamp and national defense tax and health security contributions from all sectors, governmental, public, cooperative and private.

2. The income tax department:

Working to implement income tax law No 8 of 1961 and its amendments.

Collecting income taxes from the commercial sector and other occupations and professions.

Collecting the share of the state from net profits according to law No 7 of 1984 regarding the organization of financial relations for state concerns.

Collecting income tax on salaries and wages, and tax on income from any other source.

3. The excise tax department:

Working to implement law No 14 of 1979 and its amendments in regard to levying excise taxes on locally produced goods.

Collecting agricultural, fishing and industrial excise taxes.

[Question] Has there been an expansion in the duties of those sections as compared to the volume of those duties that enter into the activity of those sections?

[Answer] Before I answer this question, permit me to take you back a little. A branch (one room) of the office of national defence and revenue stamp tax has been open since 1974. Four employees were working in this branch, two of them to oversee the revenue stamp and defense taxes, and the other two to deal with income taxes. This branch attended to taxes in a limited manner.

After the promulgation of law No 5 of 1976 concerning the organization of the Finance Ministry which stipulated the establishment of an independent tax administration to be known as the General Tax Administration and to include all the tax departments (national defense and revenue stamps, income and excise), administration branches, including our branch in the governorate, were correspondingly set up.

A branch of the General Tax Administration with all its subordinate departments was set up in the same room, in spite of the new duties that were included in the activity of those departments, including the collection of health security contributions from all sectors, excepting the governmental sector, in accordance with Social Security Law No 1 of 1980, and the collection of the state's dues on the net profits of establishments according to law No 7 of 1984 concerning the organization of financial relations in state concerns.

[As well as] collecting income taxes and health security contributions from drivers and owners of taxis and public transportation vehicles.

I would add to this that serious tasks have fallen within the responsibility of the administration during the current 1985 regarding financial independence in the governorate.

As I indicated to you in my answer to your question, the administration has remained in only one room from the time of its establishment. In June 1984 we were able to expand when we received another room (the financial office) formerly and our administration is now made up of only two rooms.

[Question] There are taxes on various income activities that are owing to the state. What are the administration's programs for setting up implementation plans to collect the taxes and preserve public funds?

[Answer] I would like to point out here that our operational plan originates from that of the general tax administration inasmuch as our administration is one of the branches of the general tax administration. The plan for the administration's operational activities for 1985 has been completed in a manner that is compatible with the size of the serious duties that fall on the shoulder of our administration. Our governorate is witnessing its financial independence in the current 1985 and this necessarily requires the intensification of our efforts to collect taxes by going into the field. This has been included in our plan for 1985, our available capabilities permitting.

[Question] In some cases, circumventions of the law with the aim of evading payment of taxes due to the state come to the fore. How do you deal with such cases within the legal framework?

[Answer] The phenomenon of tax evasion appears in many ways, including the withholding of correct information about total income from all income sources, as well as not providing truthful information about the taxpayer's dependents. We deal with such cases within the legal framework, and as follows:

Demanding the books and documents that confirm the truth of the information supplied by the taxpayer and satisfying ourselves that the claimed family tax exemptions reflect the true social status of the taxpayer.

Gathering information in the field about his activities and requesting statements from the competent authorities, in the light of which his income will be randomly estimated, and the tax will be levied on this basis. The administration is also authorized to file a supplementary estimate for any income year if it has reasons to believe that the estimate filed for that income year does not tally with the volume of commercial activity of that taxpayer.

[Question] How do you deal with tax delinquents, and what is the procedure to be followed in such a situation?

[Answer] The problem of the tax delinquent is dealt with by resorting to the following measures:

We send him several warnings requesting payment of the tax.

Holding up the renewal of commercial permits and registrations, and automobile licenses by municipalities, trade and supply and traffic authorities until the tax is paid and a quitclaim thereof is received.

Holding up the payment of any sums due to the taxpayer from the government and the public and cooperative sectors until he obtains a written confirmation from the tax authorities.

We summarize the other measures that are resorted to in cases of continual tax delinquency as follows:

Debiting a simple interest of 5 percent per year and penalties between 5 and 50 percent from the prescribed tax.

Withdrawing the amount of the tax with the simple interest and the required penalties from his bank account.

Attaching his movable property like automobiles and merchandise, and closing the place of business.

Initiating court procedures.

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29 July 1985

AFGHANISTAN

KESHTMAND NOTES GROWTH IN NATIONAL ECONOMY, STABILITY IN FINANCES

Kabul HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR in Dari 14 May 85 p 2

/Text/ Friends and Comrades!

Recently our nation, the people of Afghanistan, honored the 7th anniversary of the Sawr revolution. The grand assembly which was held at the threshold of the celebrations marking the advent of the Sawr revolution was but a manifestation of the support and encouragement by the people of Afghanistan for the activities and the policies of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which ensures the stability and improvement of the political and economic situation of the country, the growth of the national democratic revolution process, elimination of intervention by the reactionary and imperialist forces in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the undeclared war against our free and independent people.

As has been emphasized in the 15th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, as a result of the effective enhancement of the beneficial level of political activity of the masses, it will be possible to successfully implement the tasks outlined in the plans of the government in various areas such as the economic sector; furthermore, it will increase the people's interest in the implementation of the land and water reforms in most of the provinces. While the number of voluntary toilers has increased, likewise holding of assemblies and gatherings, which have an effective role in solving serious problems, should be given more attention and the security and rule of law and order in various localities should be more solidified.

Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council in his report to the 15th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee stated: Our party sees its goals and the meaning of its activity in bettering the living conditions of the people and all individuals in the true and complete sense of the word where people become the master of their own destinies and thereby the country.

The effective work of structuring or forging into shape the economic, social and government budgetary plans by the PDPA Central Committee and the government of the DRA, which was put into effect for the year 1363 /21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985⁷, has produced positive results toward the national growth and

strengthening of the financial situation of the DRA. For the first time during the years after the revolution in 1363 the Government and National Revenue plans were realized. The volume of industrial production during the last year increased 4.6 percent, which when compared to the period before the revolution, shows a 5 percent increase. In the area of agriculture, which from the viewpoint of foodstuffs totally secures the needs of the people, has also been progressing steadily. Similarly, the transportation, communications and construction sectors have had a determined rate of growth.

The government budget revenues of the DRA in 1363 have been realized with a 7.8 percent increase over the projected plan.

Likewise, in 1363 the purchase of domestic wheat, raw cotton and sugar beets have increased 1.3, 1.8 and 5.8 times more respectively over previous years. The government distributed 136,000 tons of chemical fertilizers to farmers and cooperatives with a fixed price in the abovementioned year, which shows about 12 percent increase over the year 1362 /21 March 1983 - 20 March 1984/.

Thus, as a result of the endeavors of the revolutionary party and the government and millions of our toiling countrymen not only has our economy come out ahead successfully in an environment of imposed and undeclared war by the imperialists, it also has grown further, while at the same time it has initiated new measures for the enhancement of the level of the living condition of our people. Despite the complicated financial situation of the country the Political Bureau of the PDP's Central Committee and the government of the DRA in 1363 approved an average of 18.7 percent rise in salary for government workers and employees which was funded by a total of 1.3 billion afghanis. Furthermore, it should be noted that according to the new decisions made by the Council of Ministers of the DRA the daily lunch fund for workers and employees of the ministries and other government institutions as of the second quarter of 1364 /21 March 1985 - 20 March 1986/ will be raised to 20 afghanis for each person.

It is predicted that in the current year the volume of usable GNP will reach 183.9 billion afghanis while the national revenue will be around 131.6 billion afghanis. In comparison to 1363 these figures show a two and one percent growth respectively while comparing the figures to those of 1357's /21 March 1978 - 20 March 1979/ the rate of growth shows a 15.8 and 17.8 percent increase respectively.

The industrial gross product in the current year will increase 8.4 percent, while the agricultural gross product will increase 20 percent and the transportation of goods by land through government sector will increase 22.6 percent.

In comparison to 1363 the government budget revenues of the DRA in 1364 will be an equivalent amount of 7 billion afghanis or an increase of 14.3 percent. As before, in order to boost the economy, social and educational services the

government will be investing considerable amounts in the form of capital investments.

Moreover, the foreign sources of revenue will be utilized in new investments by the government; out of this foreign assistance, 95.1 percent of the aid will be provided by our great friend, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Undoubtedly, our successes in the area of economy, education and the enhancement of the living condition of the people would have been much greater if the intervention by the reactionary imperialists of the region in our domestic affairs and the destruction brought about by the counterrevolutionaries did not exist.

Under such circumstances the government of the DRA, following the policies of the PDPA for the creation of new institutions, roads, schools and pharmacies, allocates considerable sums of money. Other imperialist countries, with the United States imperialism at their head, and reactionary governments of the regions spend their financial and other forms of assistance on the destruction of the accomplishments of the revolution and the continuation of an undeclared war.

Suffice it to say that during these past six years, after the victory of Saur revolution, the amount of such aid to the counterrevolutionaries has been equivalent to one billion dollars. Such an amount is two times greater than the total amount of assistance which was given to Afghanistan in a 20 year period before the revolution. Through the use of this aid provided by reactionary and imperialist countries, armed antirevolution bands have destroyed thousands of schools and mosques, hundreds of hospitals, health centers, power and telephone lines, roads, bridges and many other projects.

Comrades!

In the present stage the economic strategy of the PDPA and the government of the DRA has focused its attention on securing a gradual revival of the economy, reconstructing the productive forces of the country, enhancing the living conditions of the people, strengthening defensive power and securing the national security. However, the economic growth, social and educational transformations and strengthening of the defensive power of the country all directly depend on the financial situation of the country and in turn the financial situation depends on the growth level of the productive forces and the financial policies of the party and the government.

Under the present conditions following the financial policy of the party and the government we place a great and particular importance on improving the banking and financial system of the country. This issue has been reflected in the action program of the PDPA, the decisions made at the 11th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee and other fundamental documents.

One of the issues facing the party and the government is the improvement and recovery of the financial system of the country, so that we can bring about a situation whereby the tax and customs credit policies, distribution of budgetary funds for the purpose of rapid economic growth and advanced transformations in the national economic sector, growth of cooperative and governmental sectors, activities of the private sector and proper utilization of the budgetary funds with due consideration to a serious government financial discipline can all work together to eliminate waste and irresponsibility.

The government's financial policy is aimed at a planned restructuring and strengthening of the banking and financial system of the country, so that utmost use can be made of domestic resources in order to accomplish social and economic transformations; by the same token, the unity of the farmers and the working class and all the toiling strata of the society can thus be solidified.

For the purpose of improving the financial and economic situation of the country, the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee in a session held on December 20, 1984 predicted some appropriate measures.

In order to utilize the financial resources it was deemed reasonable to create a governmental budgetary unit in the country, improve the planning system for funding the fundamental constructions and investment affairs, increase government revenue by way of developing a perfect tax system and decrease administrative expenditures.

Likewise, other measures have been taken into consideration whereby through their implementation it is possible to improve the financial situation of the country and increase government revenue.

It should be noted here that the Ministry of Finance of the DRA, while planning the government budget for the year 1364, has seriously observed the guidance of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and thus far some significant issues in the area of financial matters have been resolved by the government. This arrangement of government budgetary unit with the inclusion of municipalities' budget which were separately arranged in the past is but of particular significance. From the beginning of 1364 the income and expenditures of 50 municipalities and the budgets of the cities of Kabul, Mazar-e Sharif and Jalalabad have all been included in the governmental budget of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Thus, we have taken the first step in creating the local budgets in the country and now we are facing the task so that along with the creation of local authority election organs and government offices we should arrange the local budgets of the provinces and districts. To this end, sources of revenue ought to be created for local organs and issues related to the funding of the health and educational institutions and the administrative expenditures which are directly aimed at serving the local inhabitants should be resolved. Of course,

under the present conditions the solution to this problem does not seem to be very easy. However, the Ministry of Finance and other ministries and departments ought to take serious and practical steps in resolving these issues. The government has decided that the bulk of the work or the lion share of the job as far as collection of revenue through direct taxation and other similar revenues are concerned it is the financial provincial sector circles who are charged with this duty. This can only be done after the local provincial organs are transformed into local authority election organs and government offices.

Under the present circumstances, the financial situation of the country, despite the positive transformations which have taken place in this connection, remains complicated. This problem is a direct result of the limitation of the budget revenues from domestic resources, and an increase in government expenditures which are mainly for the purpose of eliminating the security and defensive requirements of the nation.

As we know, the government's budget revenue is mainly secured through the sale of natural gas, customs duties on certain products, incomes from government resources and government services. Also, a small portion of government income is obtained from the property tax, and other forms of taxes levied on goods and daily necessities. However, we cannot disregard the fact that whatever funds are raised through taxes paid by the toilers in one form or another, are not going to benefit them in the long run. For instance, if in 1364 the total amount of taxes collected from the abovementioned resources is predicted to be 390 million afghanis we have also the government's expenditures which are needed to take care of the health, social security and educational requirements of the nation which is going to total more than five billion afghanis.

Comrades!

The PDPA Central Committee and the government of the DRA are well aware that the financial organs of the country have recently improved and intensified their efforts, for instance we can cite the satisfactory contentments of the government's budget in 1363 and the presentation of some practical proposals which were made during the arrangement of government's budget for 1364 so that new resources of revenue are included to bring in more income. However, we cannot forgo the fact that there are still serious inadequacies in the work of our financial organs.

In order to attract additional sources of revenue for the government, all the financial organs of the country have to utilize every means at their disposal. Another important and serious point which concerns this issue is the matter of frugality or economizing of the funds assigned for government expenditures.

The tasks of improving the present financial system and the search for new financial resources, which are extremely necessary for our government, falls on

the shoulder of the top officials of the Ministry of Finance of the DRA, the authorities of the provincial financial organs who are now being called state auditors, and the employees of the financial and planning departments of various ministries who are present in this session.

I think that the Ministry of Finance should study the possibility of a bonus system and the payment of rewards for the employees of provincial financial organs who, as a result of proper planning, can secure a surplus of income and revenue and provide funding in due time for provincial budgetary units.

Respected Comrades!

Here I would like to have your permission to assure you that the financial organs of the DRA will bring about the unconditional implementation of the duties which have been predicted in the plan for social, economic and budgetary growth of the government during 1364 together with the decisions which were made during the 15th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee.

In conclusion, I wish you all the success in the very difficult but extremely important task which is going to benefit all the people of Afghanistan.

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AFGHANISTAN

KHAD HEALTH CLINIC INAUGURATED

Kabul ANIS in Dari 28 Apr 85 p 4

/Text/ Honoring the 7th anniversary of the glorious Sawr revolution the "Health Polyclinic," an organ of the government information services was inaugurated during special ceremonies yesterday by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, a member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee and the president of the Council of Ministers of the DRA.

Soltan Ali Keshtmand was welcomed by the guests and the employees of the government's Health Information Services' Affairs Department in the compound of the new hospital--an organ of the government information services.

During the inauguration ceremonies of this polyclinic Durhan Ghiasi, minister of Higher and Vocational Education, Nabi Kamyar, minister of Public Health and the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Kabul were present.

After the director of the health organ affairs of the government information services gave a brief speech regarding the method of work and the system of activities of the new polyclinic and the hospital which will be built in the future, Najibollah, a member of the Central Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee and head of the government information services organ of DRA once more made the employees and the physicians aware of their responsibilities and stated: The employees of the government information services are like the selfless guards of the party who have intertwined their own destiny with the fate of the revolution and fight a ferocious and courageous war against the counterrevolutionaries. They become injured, wounded and sacrifice their lives for the cause of the revolution. Thus, it is but appropriate that the employees of the government information services and their family members, because of the nature of their difficult duties, all enjoy better and more advanced health services.

Thereafter, the Health Polyclinic, an organ of the government information services was inaugurated with the ribbon cutting by Soltan Ali Keshtmand.

Then Soltan Ali Keshtmand and the accompanying party visited different sections of this polyclinic. The construction of this polyclinic started early in 1362 /21 March 1983 - 20 March 1984/ and was completed six months ahead of schedule in honor of the 7th anniversary of the Sawr revolution.

This polyclinic has 80 rooms and 85 beds. It can offer the following health services at a satisfactory level: Minor surgery, pediatrics and gynecology, dermatology, psychodiagnosis, dentistry, ophthalmology, X-ray, pharmacy and a well-equipped laboratory.

During these ceremonies, Soltan Ali Keshtmand also inaugurated the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Room of the Health Affairs Department of the government information services in honor of the 7th anniversary of the glorious Saur revolution and signed its book of friendship. In this room a gift, which had been prepared by the chief of the Health Affairs of the government information services, was presented to Soltan Ali Keshtmand by Najibollah.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Soltan Ali Keshtmand laid the foundation stone of the new hospital of the government information services. This hospital will have 200 beds and will also provide evening medical out-patient services.

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AFGHANISTAN

CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN EDUCATION

Kabul HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR in Dari 29 Apr 85 p 3

/Text/ The literacy movement in the country is being transformed into a tradition. On the one hand, access to and acquiring an education makes us utilize the advanced and educational accomplishments of the world properly and on the other hand, when the masses of people of the country become equipped with the light of knowledge and information we can travel the treacherous and meandering road of revolution more easily.

Our people have become aware of this fact more than anything else. The growth and great transformation which has taken place during recent years in the area of education in comparison to the first year of the revolution is but clear evidence of this claim. The national movement for the elimination of illiteracy as a comprehensive movement throughout the country with the participation of the party organs, social and governmental organizations is continuing very assuredly. For instance, over 1.1 million people have learned to read and write after the advent of the revolution and a large number of these individuals have been accepted by schools to pursue a higher level of learning. At the present time, over 380,000 individuals are enrolled in 20,000 literacy courses which are being taught by 21,500 teachers. These figures indicate that the revolution is attracting extensive masses of people toward social and political activities in a direction which helps develop the revolution and defends its accomplishments.

Undoubtedly, in order to foster the new qualities and characteristics, the revolution needs the modern system of probing and penetrating education. Thus, with a view to this fact during these past revolutionary years serious improvements have taken place in the field of education.

It was after the revolution that the new system of education came into existence in the form of a national and democratic phenomenon for the first time and the doors of schools, universities, vocational and higher education were open indiscriminately to all the children of the toiling people, ethnic groups and various tribes of the country. And for the first time according to the fundamental principles of the DRA and the action program of the PDPA the

Ministry of Education was charged with the responsibility of preparing and enacting a new proportionate educational format adapted to the various languages of the country.

Alongside this, there is an ever more extensive general movement towards attracting the children of the toilers to educational centers and also training the preparing small children /in kindergarten and day care centers/ in the area of education. So much so that an increase of 115,000 students in all the schools throughout the country in comparison to the previous year shows a 40 percent growth.

Many of the schools which had been destroyed by the counterrevolutionaries have been rebuilt and according to the plans for the current year which calls for 35 primary and 20 secondary schools, the total number of general education schools will reach 1,142 throughout the country, thus increasing the total number of general education students to 728,486.

An appreciable increase in the number of the students of higher educational institutes for the training of teachers, pedagogical institutions and religious schools have been realized, and for the first time after the revolution, special seminars are held during the summer holidays so that teachers can become better acquainted with the methods of teaching.

The revolution has prepared extensive groundwork for the training of youth and particularly the responsibility for the training of young people has been invested in the Democratic Organization of the Youth of Afghanistan (DOYA). The DOYA in addition to signing various protocols for the purpose of cooperation with Ministry of Education, also has been involved in a series of other relevant duties such as the creation of educational cultural centers for youth, the creation of clubs, sports and scouting camps and palaces, the formation of various sports clubs for youth, and the creation of unique institutes for young people as the single youth cadres of DOYA, the formation of the literary societies for youth and the creation of teachers' councils.

The work of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education during the years after the revolution in the area of training technical and vocational cadres for various sectors /with due regard to the needs of the country/ has been very significant. Just now in the 13 various colleges of Kabul University, 6,291 students are enrolled in different courses of study. Kabul University has a faculty of 568 Afghan nationals and 71 foreign professors who hold either Ph.Ds, Masters or Bachelor's degrees.

After the new and evolutionary stage of the revolution, night colleges were established in Kabul University. Right now 908 people are continuing their education in economy, history and literature in night courses at this university--something which could not possibly exist in the past. With a view to

the social composition of the students, Kabul University has created three Workers Training Centers where until now up to 300 children of the workers have been admitted to these centers while the process of admission is still continuing. Also for the first time at Kabul University a military department has been created. During the previous year former laboratories were refurbished and new criminal law and veterinary laboratories were also created. Additionally, among other effective measures taken by Kabul University one can name the formation of summer programs, holding of scientific conferences by the professors and students, an increase in the lecture programs, preparation of over 3,000 books and instructional aids, formation of work contests and creation of a number of new colleges after the new phase of the revolution, such as the Training College, the Fine Arts College, colleges of Social Sciences and Geology.

Furthermore, other new departments such as the Plant Protection Department, Political Economy, Contemporary History, Western and Eastern Music departments also have been created.

Generally speaking, the work and activities at Kabul University are all directed toward a unified system of planning. To this end, a 10-year plan for the university has been approved. According to this plan, on the one hand the text materials will be improved and on the other, an effort will be made to make the courses correspond to international standard forms.

The government Medical Institute of Kabul, which is one of the major educational institutions in the country, was created in 1359 /21 March 1980 - 20 March 1981/ to train professional medical cadres. This institute is composed of the Medical Treatment Colleges of Kabul and Nangarhar, Osteomatology College, a faculty for specialized training and advancement of the professors and colleges of Social Sciences and Pediatrics which have newly been created.

A total of 296 professors are teaching at this institute and in the current year 540 students have been enrolled in various courses of this center.

The Kabul Polytechnic Institute, which is built with the assistance and cooperation of the friendly and brotherly country of the Soviet Union, works on a highly advanced scientific level. This institute fills the needs of the country by training technical and vocational cadres in various branches and fields through its able and skilled cadre of engineers and technicians. Last year this institute celebrated its 20th anniversary.

At this institute students are engaged in the pursuit of various fields of study under a faculty composed of native and foreign professors.

One of the most important accomplishments of the revolution is the establishment of the Social Sciences Institute of the PDPA Central Committee. This

institute is charged with the most important revolutionary duty, namely the training of the party cadres and educating new individuals.

It is through such accomplishments and perspectives that education and training is carried forward in the nation and great hopes are fostered in our hearts.

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29 July 1985

AFGHANISTAN

FIRST AID FUNDS CREATED BY NATIONAL FATHERLAND FRONT

Kabul ANIS in Dari 6 May 85 pp 1,4

/Text/ The Environmental Councils which are formed at the request of the local residents to solve the inhabitants-related problems and attract our freedom-seeking people into the National Fatherland Fronts and also which have been beneficial and helpful in providing various other assistance in facilitating the lives of our countrymen have also been able to guide our nation ever more toward the fulfillment of the wishes of the Sawr revolution.

Haji Abdul-Vahed, deputy of Environmental Council of Yekna Kheyl Char-Qaleh of Vazir Abad while making the above statement also said: The Environmental Council of Yekna Kheyl, which was formed last April, has 32 members, 12 of these joined the council voluntarily in the last quarter of past year. He went on to say: As a result of the efforts of the employees of this council and the interest of the local residents to voluntary work, during the last quarter of 1363 /21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985/ seven different voluntary undertakings have been organized with the help of more than 100 individuals by this council. Some of these voluntary team-work included cleaning up, gravelling and repair of side-roads, the construction work of the 100-meter wide road of Chandaval, repair and painting of mosques.

He added: As a result of the efforts by this council, nearly 60 respected members of this front, who are residents of the Deh-Sabz district, have been organized into a self-defense group who are now engaged in safeguarding the region on a 24-hour basis.

As regards the fulfillment and solution of the local needs, the head of the Environmental Council stated: The primary need of the inhabitants of this region is the construction of a facility for women where they can assemble to pray for the dead, also the formation of a first-aid society whereby the families who have a sick or a dead member can be helped. Right now, this society has 200 members and fulfills the wishes of the people through the assistance of responsible officials.

Until now this society has provided help and assistance to more than 12 members and one indigent individual.

However,, regarding some of the needs of the inhabitants such as the installation of a coin-slot telephone booth, construction of an electric tower, the

gravelling of the roads of Char-Qaleh of Vazir Abad district and the establishing of a health clinic for the people have been ignored by the responsible officials despite the fact that the people have expressed their readiness to do voluntary work in order to accomplish these tasks.

He went on to say: In the fourth quarter of 1363 within the Environmental Council of Yekna Kheyl Char-Qaleh of Vazir Abad district, one family dispute and reconciliation commission has been created and during the same period seven family disputes have been resolved by this commission.

Furthermore, during the same period five literacy courses have been organized by the Environmental Council in which 60 inhabitants are enrolled and are now engaged in acquiring the capability to read and write.

Regarding the propaganda activities, the head of the Environmental Council stated: The head and the deputy of the Environmental Council according to the plans of the 10th district of the city of Kabul every Friday after the completion of the prayers talk extensively about the goals of the party, the government, the righteousness of the revolution, the objectives of the National Fatherland Front, the enhancement of the fighting morale of the youth and the divulgence of the viles carried out by the counterrevolutionaries. As a result of this propaganda campaign everyday we see new individuals, inhabitants of the region, come to the council to apply for membership in the National Fatherland Front.

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CSO: 4665/87

AFGHANISTAN

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES PROVE FRUITFUL

Kabul HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR in Dari 13 May 85 p 4

/Text/ The Publishing Institute of the PDPA following the educational policy of the party based on the present needs of our revolutionary society as regards the printing and publication of books have had some worthy activities. We had an interview with the head of the institute regarding the plan, printing and publication of the books during the current year by the said organization which appear below:

"During 1363 /21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985/ about 60 different titles have been published of which 19 various titles covered the areas of science, literature, politics and sociology." Furthermore, in honor of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA a number of books entitled: "The Goals of Literature," "A Brief History of the U.S. Transgressions," "A Collection of V.I. Lenin Speeches In the Communists International Congresses(Comintern)," "The Principles of Social Psychology," "An Anthology," "Advanced Reflections," and "Leninism and its Theory" have been printed and published.

Moreover, other titles such as "Towards the Sun", "Melody or Song of Dawn", and a collection of the poems and stories of Latin America have been selected and printed by the PDPA publishing institute and duly published.

Also "Play and play-writing in the Soviet Union", "20 Questions about the Growth of a Non-capitalist State" have been printed and published in the latter part of 1363.

We can say that party's publishing institute published 13 titles in the last three months of 1363. As regards the publishing plans of the institute for the current year, which is going to be more extensive than the previous year, he stated that so far two books, one entitled "Sociology", and another one named "Social Practice and Individual Behavior", have been printed and published for the benefit of the interested readers.

Also on behalf of the seventh anniversary of the Sawr revolution five new titles have been published.

The Publishing Institute of the PDPA according to its plan for the year 1364 /21 March 1985 - 20 March 1986/ intends to publish more than 40 different titles.

Some of the books which will be published during the current year include: "In Appreciation of Art and Beauty", "In the Course of Freedom", "Inadequacy of Philosophy", "The Story of Jamileh", "The New Intelligence System", "Class Struggles in France", "The Developing Nations", "Away from the Country", "A Collection of Russian Stories", "The Principles of Dialectics", "Humanists Clothed in Rags", "At the Threshold of Tumult", "Essays by the Soviet Writers", "Recognition of History", "Knowledge and the Society", "One Tries to Improve Oneself", "The National Revolutions of the Contemporary Age", "The Second and Third Volumes of the Russian Stories", "The Enemies", "Writing Method for Everybody", "Othello", "Short Stories of the Soviet Union Writers", and "Those who are Alive", together with other political, social literary and philosophical books total 40 different titles which will be printed and published.

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CSO: 4665/87

AFGHANISTAN

COOPERATIVES RELATION, COOPERATION EXPANDING

Kabul DEHQAN in Dari 26 May 85 p 5

/Text/ The consumer cooperatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics compose one of the inseparable social and economic parts of the political system of that country and play an effective role in the solution of multi-faceted problems pertaining to the enhancement of the living condition of the people and the international proletariats.

Beneficial cooperation between the Soyuz Center and the cooperatives of the socialist countries, which are members of the Council of Economic Cooperation Cooperatives of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, are expanding.

This cooperation includes the exchange of specialists, the preparation of building designs, the exchange of technical information, conducting of scientific conferences pertaining to common projects, the solution to cooperative-related problems, the organization and arrangement of cooperative exhibitions on a national and international level and other similar things.

The Soyuz Center has always expressed its support for cooperative movements of the countries which are fighting against the new wave of racial colonization for the attainment of their social, political and economic independence and securing world peace. This center helps the aforementioned nations in the form of practical material and spiritual assistance.

Moscow's Cooperative Institute, which is affiliated with the Soyuz Center, opened a cooperative faculty for the foreign students in 1961. Today, a large number of the young students from Asian, African and Latin American countries are studying at this facility.

Based on this international assistance of the Soyuz Center a series of economic, technical and training contracts were signed between the Soyuz Center and the Farmers' Cooperative Union of the DRA after 1360 /21 March 1981 - 20 March 1982/.

Likewise, a series of building plans and designs pertaining to the construction of storehouses, transportation buildings, equipment and mobile shops were put at the disposal of the Farmers' Cooperative Union of the DRA.

Extensive preparations have been made for the training of cadres in the field

of cooperatives from the Soyuz Center for the Cooperatives' Union of Afghanistan. Every year a number of our cooperative employees are sent to the Soviet Union for short-term courses and our cooperative faculty members are sent for the study of higher cooperative education.

Furthermore, on 11 February 1985 a cooperative faculty within the framework of the Institute of Social Science of the PDPA Central Committee was opened in the Kabul Polytechnic Institute with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

In order to exchange ideas and expand cooperation, the Afghan delegations are being invited to all the scientific cooperative conferences which are held by the Soyuz Center. The Farmers' Cooperative delegation of the DRA, which was invited by the high officials of the Soyuz Center, participated in the 15th congress of the Soyuz Center, which was held in Moscow in 1984.

Through this beneficial and brotherly cooperation of the Soyuz Center, the cooperative movement in our country is actively spreading its developmental course throughout the provinces, cities, districts and villages.

Development and progress of the cooperative movement in our country has a profound effect on the enhancement of the living condition of the toilers and the reconstruction of our new society in the country.

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CSO: 4665/94

29 July 1985

AFGHANISTAN

COOPERATION WITH LAND REFORM GROUPS CONTINUING

Kabul ANIS in Dari 29 Apr 85 p 4

/Text/ During the fourth quarter of last year in the provincial council of the National Fatherland Front of the Samangan Province eight meetings and assemblies were held to explain the goals of the party, the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the National Fatherland Front.

A relevant source stated: During the same period three members of the council from the democratic water and land reform projects cooperated with the groups in charge of land and water reform activities and settled the land disputes of a number of families.

As regards the organization of voluntary undertakings the source said: On the provincial council level of the National Fatherland Front of Samangan on five different occasions more than 700 people partook in four hours of work each and helped in the excavation work of the Hazrat-e Soltan spring and cultivation of 650 acres of land belonging to the Environmental Council of Morghan and Hazrat-e Soltan villages.

The source went on to add: On the level of the provincial council of the National Fatherland Front of Samangan one consumer cooperative with the membership of 100 people has been created in the village of Delkhaki.

Likewise, during the same period a family dispute and reconciliation commission has been created which has so far resolved more than four family disputes. In the same period 626 persons have been examined and duly treated by mobile physicians in the compounds of primary schools.

The source added: On the level of provincial council of the National Fatherland Front of Samangan 316 individuals who are members of the National Fatherland Front have been introduced to self-defense groups and thus reorganized.

Moreover, on the level of provincial council during the last quarter of past year, 172 sirs (1 sir = 75 grams) of wheat were distributed to 22 indigent families and 24 families received 12,000 afghanis in the form of cash assistance.

It should be noted here that on the level of provincial council of the National

Fatherland Front of Samangan during the fourth quarter of the year 1363 /21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985/ no proper action has been taken to solve the problems of the inhabitants with regard to the creation of relief groups, formation of various counseling commissions for the parents of students, creation of farmers' and handicrafts cooperatives, assisting or aiding the families of the martyrs of the revolution, introducing unemployed individuals to governmental institutions, introducing the sick and the poor to relief foundations and hospitals or introducing parentless children to the state orphanage. We hope that the plans of this council will be put into action in every area in the future.

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CSO: 4665/88

AFGHANISTAN

ARTICLE EXAMINES AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, LAND REFORM

Kabul DEHQAN in Dari 29 May 85 p 8

/Text/ A meeting composed of the central and provincial officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform was held in the Public Health Hall on May 19, with the participation of comrade Goldad, member of the PDPA Central Committee and deputy to the Council of Ministers of the DRA in order to evaluate the implementation of the social and economic developmental plans of 1364 /21 March 1985 - 20 March 1986/ in the agricultural and land reform sectors and also to make decisions regarding the elimination of inadequacies and shortcomings, and improve the prospects of farming in 1364.

Comrade 'Abdul Ghafar Lakanwal, minister of agriculture and land reform opened the session and presented the basic report on the activities of that ministry in 1364.

In one section of this report it is stated that as a result of the perpetual attention of the PDPA and particularly the guidance of dear comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, resolutions of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers regarding the provision of foodstuffs and raw materials for light industries and the increase in the production level of agricultural products and the enhancement of the living condition of the farmers through the creation of practical plans and decisions in comparison to the level of output in 1357 /21 March 1978 - 20 March 1979/ and the years after, the present level of production has been pushed upward.

In comparison to 1357, the production of wheat and rice has increased by 47,000 and 51,000 tons respectively in 1363 /21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985/. Likewise, a surplus of 70,000 tons of wheat was purchased last year by the farmers' co-operatives while in 1357 a surplus of only 27,000 tons was purchased.

All in all we can say that there has been a 2.8 percent increase in the production of cereals such as wheat, barley and rice; a 21.7 percent increase in the production of vegetables, melons and potatoes; and fruits such as grapes have increased 12.9 percent in 1363 over 1357.

Similarly, in 1363 there was an increase of 1.4 percent in the production of cotton and sugar beets and grapes production in the same period increased 16

percent (?) over 1357. Furthermore, last year we obtained 110 million dollars /American dollars/ from the sale of raisins and 261 million dollars from the sale of grapes.

Thus, in 1363 the share of agricultural products in the total production was 59 percent and its share in the national revenue was 66.4 percent and the foreign currency revenue from farm products composed 43 percent of the country's income. Therefore, in 1363 the total GNP reached 88.1 billion afghanis, which showed an increase of 7.9 percent over 1357.

As regards assistance provided to the farmers, the report on the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform goes on to add: In 1363 an equivalent amount of 140,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 19,000 tons of improved seeds of wheat and cotton, herbicides and pesticides with a total value of 81 million afghanis, and an equivalent of 222.39 million afghanis in the form of governmental loans was provided to the agricultural cooperatives.

In a like fashion, with the expansion of mechanized agricultural services, five mechanized agricultural centers and four mechanized subsidiary units in the provinces of the country have been in operation and they have been utilized in the cultivation and harvesting of the products of the farmers and agricultural cooperatives.

In continuation of the implementation of the democratic land reforms the report goes on to add: The implementation of the democratic land and water reforms continues throughout the provinces of the country and for the purpose of participation of the farmers in the democratic land reforms, 600 Farmers' Councils have been created. By the end of 1363 a total of 317,828 farmers' families obtained 687,143 hectares of free land. In order to confirm the right of proprietorship of the farmers, land deeds of 62,302 families were accordingly distributed.

Simultaneously, with the distribution of land, the farmers who had newly acquired official land deed also obtained government loans, chemical fertilizers and seeds. Moreover, mechanized agricultural services were also put at their disposal.

With the revitalization of the cooperative movement in the country, the technical and material stamina of the agricultural cooperatives have become stronger and more than 55,000 have become members. More than 10,000 of these cooperative members have formed defensive groups in order to safeguard the revolution and defend the cooperative institutions, public irrigational and agricultural facilities, their villages and farm products with arms.

With regard to inadequacies, shortcomings and deficiencies, the report points out that lack of a precise and regular system for the control of the activities of the central departments and local agricultural organs toward the proper implementation of the party and government's resolutions should be blamed.

As a result of nonimprovement in the method of approach to the issue of production, existing shortages in the system, obstructions and lack of speed in operation in comparison to 1362 /21 March 1983 - 20 March 1984/ there has been a 58 percent decrease in the government's agricultural sector. Similarly, there has been a 36 percent decrease in the output of the projected plan.

In the basic report regarding the economic and developmental plan of 1364 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform the following indicators are considered: The cultivation of 3.355 million hectares of land combining the summer of 1363 and spring of 1364 cultivations, the cultivation of industrial plants in an area 161.3 hectares and the production of 271,000 tons from the same, the distribution of 130,000 tons of various kinds of chemical fertilizers, the distribution of 15,000 tons of wheat seeds, the distribution of herbicides and pesticides with a total value of 70 million afghanis, the distribution of 6,650 tons of cotton seeds and 50 tons of sugar beet seeds.

In the same manner, in the 1364 plan the following measures have been considered: Work with agricultural machinery on 61.7 hectares of land, the creation of 42 new agricultural cooperatives, the distribution of an equivalent sum of 197.7 million afghanis, the distribution and sale of 62,600 tons of surplus products of member cooperatives in the domestic and foreign markets, the production of 9.5 million vaccines, and the protection and treatment of 10.9/head of cattle.
million

Furthermore, in continuation of the implementation of the democratic land reforms in the country in 1364 settlement of 52,000 hectares of land, the distribution of 10,000 hectares first grade land to as many families and the distribution of 50,000 official land deeds to farmers will be carried out.

In consideration of the inadequacies and inefficiencies which were prevalent in 1363 new measures and indicators have been enacted and approved toward the social and economic development plan of 1364 to insure the improvement of agriculture and the growth of agricultural products throughout the country and assure the provision of essential needs of the people.

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29 July 1985

AFGHANISTAN

'AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION' A STATE GOAL

Kabul DEHQAN in Dari 29 May 85 p 7

/Text/ Mechanization of agriculture and utilization of modern agricultural equipment in the country's farming system is one of the goals of our popular and humane government which alongside the implementation of the democratic water and land reforms is transforming the outdated farming system of the country into a more modern and technical one so that the farmers who are becoming the owners of the land can correctly make use of it and have a constructive share in strengthening the economy of the nation.

Our country's farmers are well aware of the fact that the role and effectiveness of modern agricultural equipment and the introduction of technical machinery in the country's farming and the use of science and technology have had and can have more beneficial results in producing a better agricultural yield.

To this end, along with the agricultural institutions which put this equipment at the disposal of the farmers, there are also scientific and instructional institutions which assist and guide the farmers in training, propagation and use of the modern agricultural equipment such as combines, tractors and so forth.

In addition to the training institutions in the capital and other provinces, in Balkh Province there is also an agricultural vocational school which trains cadres for agriculture. Hereunder, is the result of a conversation of the DEHQAN correspondent with a responsible official of the Technical and Vocational School No.4 of Balkh Province.

The interviewee said: This school was established in 1361 /21 March 1982 - 20 March 1983/ and until now it has had two groups of graduates. In this school the students take some courses on how to use and run a combine and tractors and learn about their technical aspects; in addition to the native instructors, there are some specialists from the friendly country of the Soviet Union who help in the matter of training.

There are 180 students who are accepted into the course after the completion of the sixth grade and who will continue their studies here till the 10th grade equivalency.

At present, there are 12 instructional tractors and other kinds of agricultural

machinery available at this school where students take training courses in various aspects of farming and use of agricultural machinery.

Also there is other machinery such as a harvester, cotton picker, ditch digger, bulldozer and a crane available at the school.

There are six instructional areas, two workshops and three laboratories at the school and recently some audio-visual equipment became available to show agricultural films to the students.

The students are assisted in their instructions, training and research by such agricultural institutions as the Agricultural Development Bank and governmental farms--they also help the farmers of their community in their farming chores. As can be seen from the activities of the school and considering the presence of the need for such activities, a bright and expansive future can be foreseen for this training center.

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AFGHANISTAN

COOPERATIVES ASSISTING FARMERS

Kabul DEHQAN in Dari 29 May 85 p 5

/Text/ The creation of stores which sell farm-related products in the city of Kabul and the creation of consumer goods stores in that city and other provinces and districts of the country indicates that our revolutionary government is always trying to make it possible for our countrymen to obtain the necessary items in the shortest possible time from the closest source and at reasonable prices and thus take care of their essential needs in a satisfactory fashion.

In a like manner, the consumer cooperatives are working very hard to enhance the economic and social situation for the mutual benefit of the members. As a result of the endeavors by these cooperatives and the development of cooperation between other kinds of cooperatives, an effective and beneficial situation has come about which has a very important role in eliminating the essential needs of the general public. The creation of consumer cooperatives, whether in the cities or in the remote regions of the country is one of the beneficial and appropriate steps of our revolutionary government since every step taken by our revolutionary government toward the implementation of its goals is but beneficial to the masses of millions of toilers of the country. For instance, on the one hand, through the creation of the cooperatives many problems of the people are resolved, on the other hand our people can obtain their essential necessities at reasonable prices from reliable sources. Establishment of these cooperatives on the one hand has a very significant role in helping to resolve people's problems, and on the other hand it cuts off the hands of the speculators and profiteers from the market--disallowing them to rob the toiling people of the country.

Gradually, with the expansion of the cooperatives from capital and the provinces to the districts, subdistricts and eventually to all the far corners of the country, assuredly we will witness that many interested people will become members of these cooperatives since on the one hand the capital investment in such ventures will undoubtedly increase and on the other hand the people will be able to procure their essential necessities from the closest source in their community.

As we know, it has not been a long time since these cooperatives have come into existence and considering the presence of some problems such as the

shortage of professional personnel and the lack of better tools and equipment, yet the goal and the resolve of the revolutionary party and the government is based on the economic growth of the country and the enhancement of the living condition of the people which in itself is but praiseworthy and a harbinger of better and prosperous tomorrows!

At all events, the efforts and endeavors of the responsible cooperatives and farmers' unions officials in strengthening this enterprise is not going to abate. We hope that day will soon come when these cooperatives can spread to the remotest regions of the country, particularly the villages and hamlets and provide more and better services for the needs of our people.

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CSO: 4665/92

29 July 1985

AFGHANISTAN

FARMERS ASSISTED IN RAISING LIVING STANDARD

Kabul DEHQAN in Dari 27 Apr 85 p 3

/Text/ The glorious Sawr revolution in its seven years of life has struggled and fought for the happiness and prosperity of the farmers on an extensive and comprehensive basis. It has accomplished very significant and beneficial work. In this short period the revolution has taken beneficial and steady steps to enhance the level of life of the farmers--these masses of millions of the nation's population. Likewise, it has provided better conditions so that a speedier process of harvesting is feasible--better in a qualitative and quantitative sense. Moreover, along with other economic programs and agricultural assistance for the purpose of mobilizing the country's farmers, it has paid serious attention to the creation of Agricultural Cooperatives so much so that each and everyday the cooperative movement is expanding more and more throughout the country.

With regard to the programs of the PDPA and the government of the DRA in the cooperative movement area, unifying farmers for the sake of augmenting the farm products and increasing the growth of stock-breeding and agriculture throughout the nation during the past seven years, the Sawr revolution has put into effect beneficial and worthy measures. As a result of this endeavor and through extensive propaganda concerning the significance of agricultural cooperatives, right now there are 1,332 cooperatives active in 29 provinces of the country and 2,002,000 farmers have membership in these cooperatives. Its share of investment is 65 million afghanis with an area of 173,000 hectares of land under cultivation. During the seven years of the revolution the farmers of the country have enjoyed the assistance of the government, so much so that for the purpose of providing productive materials and marketing of their products 1.141 billion afghanis have been given as loans to them. Out of this amount 46 million afghanis have been provided to them as loans for the purchase of chemical fertilizers, seeds and pesticides. Up to now the agricultural cooperatives have gotten back 523 million afghanis in payment for the loans thus provided. Similarly, in the same period 166,000 Karakul lamb skins have been prepared for export by the agricultural cooperatives, also 263,000 tons of farm products have been sold throughout the country. In this period 96 inactive cooperatives have become active again.

With regard to all these facts the country's farmers have become quite aware of the righteousness of the victorious Sawr revolution whereby they are

tightening their ranks and joining the line of the defendants of the revolution; in order to defend the revolution and their land, they are carrying arms in one hand and tilling and plowing the land with the other.

At present there are 4,710 farmers who are members of the cooperatives formed in defendant groups and 3,352 farmers are organized in self-defense groups. Moreover, 2,300 farmers are fighting members of the PDPA and 5,291 of them are engaged in activities related to the National Fatherland Front while 3,677 farmers are mobilized in other social organizations.

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CSO: 4665/89

AFGHANISTAN

ARTICLE EVALUATES AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION ACHIEVEMENTS

Kabul DEHQAN in Dari 19 May 85 p 6

/Text/ Our country is an agricultural country and agriculture constitutes the base of the national economy. Before the victory of the Saur revolution because of the inhumane policy of the monarchic regime along with other problems of our society, the improvement of the agricultural situation was not also being given any consideration.

With the victory of the Saur revolution, particularly its new and evolutionary stage new focus was put on agriculture and the enhancement of the living condition of the farmers and mechanization of agriculture was given comprehensive consideration in revolutionary Afghanistan and a perpetual effort by the government will continue. The Mechanized Agriculture Vocational and Technical School of Nangarhar is one of the technical schools which was established in April in 1983 in the city of Jalalabad in Nangarhar Province according to the agreement which was signed between the Higher and Vocational Education Ministry and the friendly country of the Soviet Union.

The Mechanized Agriculture Vocational and Technical School of Nangarhar has so far achieved success in various areas.

1- Area of Instruction

At the present time, the Mechanized Agriculture Vocational School consists of three specialized divisions which are:

- A- Tractors, combines and agricultural machinery division.
- B- Division for the repair of tractors, combines and agricultural machinery.
- C- Electrical equipment division: This division has been newly established and the students go through basic training in this division. At present, there are 159 students in all the three divisions and the training period will last for two years.

In addition to practical skills and knowledge, general education is also taught to the students in the abovementioned divisions.

The instructional affairs of the Mechanized Agricultural School of Nangarhar are run by the native instructors with the cooperation of specialists from the Soviet Union in the form of theory and practice. Generally, instruction is carried out in four ways:

- A- Lectures.
- B- Use of models.
- C- Use of films and slides.
- D- Use of diagrams and discarded parts prepared by instructors.

Likewise, practical instructions are carried out in the laboratories, workshops, practice and drill fields. After the completion of a specified program which has been prepared by the Higher and Vocational Education Ministry's Department of Instructions, the students will pass a practical course at the Development Bureau of Nangarhar Valley and other production institutions. During this period students are paid the equivalent wage of a 10th class worker and after the completion of the course they will be employed as skilled technical workers in the government sector. According to Amendment No 4 of the Obligation Law, the students will be granted a two year grace.

In the theoretical program of instruction in addition to the vocational subject matters, Pashtu, Dari, science and other subjects dealing with religion, mathematics and sports are also included.

Until now, 95 percent of the graduates of this school have been admitted into the various development projects of Nangarhar.

In the area of instruction the preparation of instructional materials, charts, diagrams and so forth is made possible through the efforts of the instructors. Similarly, different parts of engine and agricultural machinery are collected from various sources through the untiring efforts of the teachers and are shown to the students simultaneously with films pertaining to the same subject.

The farm machinery laboratory is well-equipped. There are seed spreaders, cleaners and other kinds of machinery there where the students get to use them practically. To this end, in order to increase the students' knowledge in-active machinery is also repaired and used by the students. The tractor laboratory is also active and very usable. There are all kinds of tractors and their related parts in the laboratory where students can practically use.

The primary technical workshop of the Mechanized Agriculture School is also equipped with modern machinery and tools. Right now, there are large and small drilling machines, cutting machines and various kinds of vises in this workshop.

At the present time, there are eight tractors and one combine available at the abovementioned school which students can use in their practical instruction courses.

2- Administration and Economy Areas

The Mechanized Agricultural School of Nangarhar is a vocational school and there are two groups of students undergoing instructions: Those who live in a dorm and those who come from the immediate community. Right now there are

20 commuting students who are expected to increase in the near future. There are 40 students who live in the dormitories.

In this school there are two practice fields, one of which belongs to the tractor driving course with traffic lights and so forth. The second field is intended for use by the farm machinery. Within the school compound there are 150 fruit trees and 80 shade trees. The school is also equipped with a kitchen which is open in the afternoon. Next to this kitchen there is a small emergency kitchen which has been built by the students and employees of the school.

3- Social and Political Areas

The Mechanized Agricultural School of Nangarhar also has a primary party organization in conjunction with a democratic youth organization. An organization of peace, solidarity and friendship has been created in this school which has 28 members. The guild union of this school has 94 members composed of students and related workers.

12719

CSO: 4665/93

AFGHANISTAN

FARMING SEEDS FROM USSR ASSURE BETTER YIELD

Kabul DEHQAN in Dari 26 May 85 pp 6-7

/Text/ The Improved Seeds Plant of Afghan has been created with a view to prepare, produce and increase various improved seeds.

This plant plans to produce 20,000 tons of improved wheat seeds and 6,000 tons of cotton seeds for cultivation in a year. From the total improved wheat seeds 7,000 tons will be obtained from related farms and the remaining 13,000 tons will be acquired from the wheat-producing farmers. Likewise, 2,000 tons of the cotton seeds will be obtained from the farms which are affiliated with the plant and the remaining 4,000 tons will be acquired from the farmers who cultivate cotton.

After proper processing the plant will put the improved seeds at the disposal of the farmers. If the farmers keep exchanging the improved seeds for a period of five years, the wheat and cotton seed requirements of the farmers will be eliminated by 50 and 100 percent respectively. In order to respond to the needs of the farmers, this plant has created the mechanized agricultural farms of Marjeh in the Helmand Province, Tarang farm in the Qandahar Province, the Sardeh Ghazni and Lorkhani farms in the Baghlan Province.

With the implementation of the democratic land reforms in the country, in addition to the increase of the improved seeds for mechanized farms and a rise in the products of the farmers 10,000 tons of wheat seeds, 1,000 tons of cotton seeds, 108 tons of barley and sugar beet seeds are given as gratis aid by the friendly country of the Soviet Union every year. Up to the present time, such aid comprised 65,000 tons of wheat seeds, 60,000 tons of cotton seeds, and 1,000 tons of sugar beet seeds, which has helped eliminate the farmers seed requirements. In 1363 /21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985/, 476 kilograms of herb seeds from the vegetable farms and 2,077,823 vegetable shoots have been obtained from the vegetable growers. In addition to the distribution of seeds and vegetable shoots, the plant also guides the farmers and vegetable growers in the process of cultivation, which has helped to improve the herb seeds considerably.

Similarly, in 1363 the poultry farm of Vasel-Abad was established with an initial capacity of 2,500 layer and roaster chickens. Likewise, the construction of eight laboratories for the control of seed quality from the 200 million

ruble loan of the Soviet Union and the construction of two laboratories from the gratis aids of the Food and Agriculture Organization has started in the provinces. Three of these laboratories have been completed and the construction of the remaining ones will be duly finished in the future.

During the seven years of the revolution the most needed assistance aligned with the implementation of the democratic land reforms regarding the improved seeds have been made possible by the friendly country of the Soviet Union. The amount of this aid as from 1358 /21 March 1979 - 20 March 1980/ to now is equivalent to 843 million afghanis. In a like fashion, part of the 200 million ruble loan from the Soviet Union has been used in this project. Furthermore, proper use has been made from the one million dollars gratis aid and the 200 tons of wheat seeds provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization in establishing vegetable farms and laboratories for the control of seed quality and conducting of training courses. In addition, the abovementioned establishment has assigned \$500,000 for the construction of green houses and \$100,000 for the installation of vegetable seed processing equipment in the years after the victory of the revolution in the farms which belong to the plant--all in all some of the requirements of the farmers have been eliminated and there has been an increase in the amount of improved seeds. So much so that the 3,000 tons of wheat in 1357 /21 March 1978 - 20 March 1979/ was increased to 15,000 tons in 1364 /21 March 1985 - 20 March 1986/; the 1,700 tons of cotton seeds in 1362 /21 March 1983 - 20 March 1984/ was increased to 5,744 tons in 1364 and 223 kilograms of various kinds of vegetable seeds in 1362 was increased to 476 kilograms in 1364.

Similarly, there has been a change and an increase in the cultivation of cotton. In 1358 after some profound scientific research and studies, 300 tons of cotton seeds, which were prone to grow fast and were very resistant to disease, were purchased and after proper multiplication process in the farms of Marche in the Helmand Province, and Arteh Balghi in the Qonduz Province the seeds were put at the disposal of the farmers. It is intended that this kind of seed also will be used in the Balkh region.

On the basis of the resolution of the Council of Ministers dated 13 February 1985, the amount of required seeds for an area of 95,000 hectares of land located in Helmand, Sepin Zar, Balkh and Herat regions for the year 1364 has been duly predicted. Also for the cultivation of cotton in the abovementioned area, the distribution of 6,650 tons of cotton seeds has been predicted.

According to the above-stated resolution, the plant in charge of improved seeds in 1364 will distribute 5,744 tons of cotton seeds of which 4,744 tons comes from domestic sources and the remaining one thousand tons comes from the Soviet Union.

In order to take care of the domestic vegetable needs of the country three vegetable farms were established in 1362 through the utilization of the one million dollar aid provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

12719

CSO: 4665/94

AFGHANISTAN

IRRIGATION PROJECTS BEING EVALUATED, IMPROVED

Kabul DEHQAN in Dari 26 May 85 p 8

/Text/ On May 16, the meeting of the party and government activists composed of the heads of the projects and irrigation and water resources departments was held in the meetingroom of Helmand Building Headquarters.

At this session the basic report on the activities of 1363 /21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985/ of the Irrigation and Water Resources Ministry was presented by the deputy minister. In one section of this report it is stated: The development program of the Irrigation Ministry pertaining to 1363 was composed of 13 incomplete projects, three new projects, five research projects and five projects pertaining to the General Departments of Helmand and Orghandab. In 1363, according to the abovementioned program, the following measures were carried out: 890 hectares of new land became available for cultivation, the irrigation situation for 7,750 hectares of existing land and an area of 3,000 hectares were improved from the viewpoint of their water-canals. An area of 1,850 hectares of land became ready for cultivation and in the same period an equivalent of 310 tons of metal equipment were manufactured. Altogether, in 1363 the irrigation situation of 750,000 hectares of irrigated land was improved.

Also during 1363 the Irrigation Ministry paid special attention to the rapid development projects of Helmand, Orghandab, Sardeh, Parvan Gurgan, and Char-Darreh regions. Furthermore, the banks of Panj and Amou were fortified while reconstruction and revitalization of the production establishments was underway. New measures also were adopted to further develop the irrigation operation, fortify the technical, production and irrigation establishments, renovate or repair the water systems and enhance the method of effective utilization of water resources.

Moreover, the report goes on to add that in all the provinces of the country Irrigation Department for the subprovinces have been created and the representatives of 21 departments have so far been appointed.

In addition to the city of Kabul, Mazar-e Sharif and Lashkargah, departments for the repair and revitalization of the irrigation systems of Konduz city has also been established in 1363 and is active within the water irrigation system of the region.

During the past year a sum of six million afghanis was assigned to irrigation operations, which were carried out by various groups. In this regard, the operation procedures of 2.5 million cubic meters of land, 19,800 cubic meters of stonework by these groups and another one million cubic meters of related irrigation land operations were carried out with farm equipment. Furthermore, the repair and revitalization work of more than 115 water storage dams and 276 water canals have been duly completed.

Regarding the creation of Farmers' Committee in 1363, the basic report on the activities of Irrigation Ministry adds that in 30 provinces of the country 211 farmers' committees in charge of water utilization have been formed, and 279 water distributors with their assistants have been selected by the farmers. During the same period, the allocated share of 68 irrigation representatives together with the operational groups in charge of the implementation of the democratic land reforms have been assigned while the water rights of 32,700 families have also been confirmed in the same period.

The report goes on to add that as recently as 1363 the Village Water Distribution Projects have become part of the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources. Last year under the same project, 94 deep and semideep wells were excavated and 90 hand-operated water pump were installed. A total of 320,000 people have used the healthy and clean water. Likewise, 10 water distribution networks in three provinces have been revitalized while five water distribution networks in three other provinces were studied from a technical point of view.

After the session came to an end, in order to investigate the inadequacies and deficiencies of 1363 and improve the prospects for 1364, a seminar composed of the directors of the projects and irrigation and water resources departments was held. In this seminar, the directors of the projects and irrigation and water resources discussed the activities of 1363 and talked about their problems and shortcomings and presented their own views and proposals for the improvement of prospects for 1364 /21 March 1985 - 20 March 19867.

12719

CSO: 4665/94

INDIA

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER CRITICIZES 'STAR WARS'

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Cairo, June 6 (PTI & UNI)--The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, today assailed the United States' Star Wars programme, saying it would bring the world much closer to the "brink" and also stated that Pakistan was very close to making a nuclear bomb.

Addressing a press conference shortly before leaving for Paris after a 26-hour official visit, Mr Gandhi said that during his talks with the Egyptian President, Mr Hosni Mubarak, they had considered how to pursue various initiatives on ending the Gulf war.

India, he said, was trying to persuade both sides to seek peace. They had taken a "softer position" but the situation was still difficult.

On West Asia, Mr Gandhi said it was impossible to come to any solution without the PLO. "We feel that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people," he said.

Asked how close Pakistan was to having a nuclear bomb and how long it would take India to acquire one, Gandhi said: "We feel Pakistan is very close," reports Reuter.

"We could only say how long it would take us to produce such a device if we decided to produce it, but at the moment we have no intention to decide," he added.

Mr Gandhi doubted if "Star Wars" could be just defensive. "One side produces a defensive weapons and it is countered by the other side. It could be turned into an offensive weapon to bring us close to the brink."

Mr Gandhi said India supported calls for a conference on West Asia peace.

During the two rounds of talks, Mr Gandhi and Mr Mubarak discussed a wide range of international issues and bilateral matters. Mr Gandhi's visit and discussions here are expected to give a fillip to Indo-Egyptian trade.

The delegations of the two countries, too, had discussions separately.

Earlier, addressing members of the Indian community in Egypt, the Prime Minister said that the prospects of finding a political solution to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka have brightened after his recent meeting with the Sri Lankan leaders.

Mr Gandhi said the Sri Lankan President had indicated during their recent talks that he was prepared to "find a political solution of the problem in the island."

Referring to the Punjab problem, Mr Gandhi welcomed the condemnation of the bomb blast incidents in Delhi and northern India by Akali leaders and their assertion that they were ready to find a political solution to the Punjab problem within the framework of the constitution. He said he would like the Akalis to "tell the government what they wanted."

Mr Gandhi also touched upon the current reservation agitation in Gujarat and assured that the policy of reservation for Harijans and backward classes would not be given up.

CSO: 5250/0010

29 July 1985

IRAN

INTERIOR MINISTER ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, PARTIES, REFUGEES

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 19 May 85 p 15

/Text/ Yesterday morning in a press conference Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri, minister of interior answered the questions of various foreign and domestic correspondents regarding the presidential elections, the situation of the parties and groups, the situation of the Afghan refugees in Iran and the social corruption or ills.

At first the minister of interior talked about the events and problems that are afflicting the region's countries and their effect on our country and noted: As a result of paying attention to Islamic values, the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot remain indifferent. From among the problems in this imposed war which has brought us such afflictions as destruction, reconstruction of the war regions and migration of war emigrants, while at the same time the war has brought about certain condition inside Iraq which are adversely affecting our country.

He went on to add: After the imposition of the war on us the government of Iraq, because of its fears which it had from the Iranians who had lived in Iraq for many years and as a result of its fears from the native Shiite and Muslims of Iraq, it decided to expel them or bring about such conditions that these people had to flee their country and take refuge in the Islamic Republic--so much so that every week at least tens upon tens of Iraqi refugees enter our country.

Continuing his speech Mr Nateq-Nuri stated: Based on international and religious laws and in order to answer the cries of help we have to give refuge to these people. On the other hand, as a result of what is going on in Afghanistan, more than 1.5 million Muslims and warriors who are either opposed to the protege regime of Karmal or who cannot endure the oppression and cruelty of that regime anymore have taken refuge in the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the present time, the management and provision of living quarters for 1.5 million Afghan refugees and tens of thousands of Iraqi emigres or displaced people is the responsibility of the Interior Ministry. Of course as far as the Afghan refugees are concerned, one can hear about or expect to see some incidents here or there in the country. Our next problem /the Ministry of Interior/ is the issue of the political groups and parties, which according to the constitution and the laws pertaining to the parties which have been passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly, they have been given plenty of freedom. Our final problem deals with everyday and ever-changing issues of narcotics and addiction

which at this time have become apparent as social ills or are manifested in the form of lack of proper veil.

Thereafter, Mr Nateq-Nuri answered the questions of the domestic and foreign correspondents and as regards the nonexecution of the laws pertaining to the parties which have been passed by the parliament, he pointed out the extensive boundaries of this law which pertain to the religious minorities, Islamic societies, guild and party unions and said: The Ministry of Interior has taken measures to enact executive regulations regarding every section of the pertinent laws and as of over two years ago the pertinent executive regulations for the political parties have been presented to and approved by the Cabinet. However, since the compilation of laws was composed of four separate sections, the execution of laws pertaining to one section before the approval of the regulations dealing with other sections faced certain difficulties; during this period the regulations pertaining to religious minorities and the one dealing with the guild unions have been enacted and although the executive regulations pertaining to the Islamic societies have been enacted, after several trials it still faces the disapproval of some knowledgeable individuals. Just now, the executive regulations pertaining to the Islamic societies, the religious minorities and the one dealing with the parties have all been prepared and approved by the Cabinet while the regulations dealing with the guild unions have been presented to the government for approval.

In this regard he also noted that as of 5 June the Islamic societies of various departments, industries and those pertaining to the farmers in order to register and receive a permit have been notified to apply to certain assigned centers or the city governor's office--the date for application of the Islamic societies of educational centers will be announced to the governors' offices at a later date.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri noted that the precise date for the election of the president will fall sometime after the approval of the laws pertaining to the election of the president by the Islamic Consultative Assembly. He also pointed out that the preliminary preparations for the elections will begin either in mid- or late July.

Nehzat-e Azadi /Freedom Movement/ Issues

With regard to the conditions for the participation of the Freedom Movement in the presidential elections, which would include the publishing of its newspaper and reopening its office, the minister of interior stated: The office of the Freedom Movement has been closed and sealed by Tehran's General Prosecutor in order to protect the movable properties and equipment which are inside the building. The Freedom Movement officials have several times now gone to the General Prosecutor of Tehran and each time they have been told that if they do not instigate the general public, they can reopen their office. We think that right now the conditions are such that they can apply to the General Prosecutor's Office to get permission to reopen their office; however, the pub-

lishing of their newspaper is something which has to be decided by the Revolution Prosecutor's Office of Tehran.

The minister of interior also emphatically noted that those who intend to instigate or agitate the people should know that the elections will be held according to the constitution and election laws pertaining to the election of a president. At the moment these laws are under consideration by the Islamic Consultative Assembly and waiting to be approved, according to these laws anyone who thinks that he has the proper qualifications can freely announce his candidacy for president.

The Afghans In Iran

Regarding the situation of the Afghan refugees in Iran and the issuance of identification cards for them, which is aimed at preventing any probable misuse, Mr Nateq-Nuri pointed out the privilege of such cards and noted that those Afghani brothers who possess an identification card are by no means any different from our Iranian brothers and our government through the execution of employment plan for the refugees has made every effort to provide work, protect and defend the rights of all the Afghani workers. At the same time the government will deal with the scofflaws according to the laws and punish them. Those Afghan refugees who do not possess an identification card or those whose identities are not properly confirmed by the officials or those who have entered the country for other reasons will be expelled from the country.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri emphasized that the Islamic Republic of Iran considers it a mission to protect and defend the oppressed and it will protect the people who have fought and endured injuries and taken refuge in our country, however this should not be construed that the Islamic Republic has to put up with everyone who enters this country for other reason save the ones stated above.

While the minister of interior pointed to the fact that the Afghan parties which have been confirmed by the proper officials have their own political offices in Iran, he also noted that among the Afghan refugees there are some spies who are spying on the Mojahedins(warriors) and commit unlawful acts, therefore it was for this reason that we decided to issue identification cards for each refugee and so far the majority of Afghan refugees possess one.

12719

CSO: 4640/599

IRAN

ROLE, TACTICS OF HEZBOLLAH, ATTITUDES OF OFFICIALS CITED

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 20 May 85 p 6

/Text/ In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate and whose aid we seek.

Hezbollah /the Party of God/, those who without any fanfare but only relying on the great God and following their eminent leader imam Khomeyni /may our souls be sacrificed to him/ rose in revolt and transformed themselves into the guards and protectors of the revolution and whenever they saw the holy Islamic revolution was facing a danger they raged and roared like a thunder and saved it from fatal dangers with the help of God.

There is no need to ask who the people were who thwarted the plots of various eastern and western groups such as the National Front, the so-called National Democratic Front, Feda'iyān-e Khalq, Peykar, Monafeqin, the inauspicious band of Bani Sadre, the so-called Muslim Party, the Tudeh Party and so forth. And who were the people who with their presence in the struggles against blasphemy created many an epics. Only for the mere mentioning the case of the foul and filthy character of Bani Sadre if it were not for the presence of the Hezbollah on the 5th of March incident perhaps as yet he could have been the president of the 11 million plus and the opponents of his thoughts and policies would still be looking for a way to reform him!

Religiously speaking, Hezbollah is dutybound to safeguard the revolution. Whenever and wherever through the guidance and remarks made by the eminent imam /may our souls be sacrificed to him/ the framework for the protection and safeguarding of the revolution has been properly delineated, upon sensing the danger and the plot the Hezbollah is stirred to action and will not sit still until it has completely cut off the roots of a plot. Therefore, with such characteristics in mind it cannot fit into the mould of narrow-minded individuals and intentionally or advertently remain silent or ignorant to the dangers. If Hezbollah /who would rather die for the imam/ sit still and does nothing until somebody tells them now you can come out for such and such a reason at a certain time then we cannot call it Hezbollah anymore. This cannot be called presence on the scene but dragging it onto the scene!

Therefore, since nearly three years ago when it was noticed that in the Islamic society, where the air is fragrant with the smell of the martyrs' blood, the

extent of corruption and prostitution was becoming rampant, Hezbollah very quickly discovered the new plot hatched by the United States and was intent on thwarting it. It was obvious to the Hezbollah members, who are always present on the scene, that the United States, this blood-thirsty enemy of mankind, was resorting to every trick and strategem in order to deviate and distract the attention of the younger generation from the war fronts and sow the seeds of despair and hopelessness in the hearts of the nation of the God's party by spreading corruption, prostitution and lewdness--a weapon which has throughout the history of Islam has always been one of the most effective factors in the defeat and the decadence of the Muslims.

From the very beginning Hezbollah served notice to the responsible judicial authorities as to the dangers of this issue. Unfortunately, the abundant reminders, complaints and denouncements of the people and the families of the respected martyrs did not seem to be effective until a few months ago when the Hezbollah saw itself dutybound to face the issue single-handedly. However, unluckily some of the responsible officials instead of giving a positive answer to the requests of the Hezbollah under the pretext that we do not have any laws which deals directly with the prohibited or unlawful deeds they would take the responsibility off their own shoulders and put it on somebody else's. Yet, with the laws that they were equipped with, very decidedly they showed its absolute and effective execution as far as Hezbollah was concerned! Thereafter, through the arrangement of demonstrations--before condemning the corruption and commitment of unlawful things--they announced that any demonstration against corruption and similar things would be considered unlawful! Thus, in consideration of the respect for the law and the Islamic Republic system, the Hezbollah party chose to remain silent. After the silence of the Hezbollah party the responsible authorities did not take any effective steps to combat the issue and the matter was considered forgotten.

After the Hezbollah party was forced to choose silence, it watched but with deep affliction the spread of corruption until the incident of the 4th of November occurred. This time it did not choose to remain silent and entered the scene with the intention of eliminating the roots of corruption and decadence which was used as a fine weapon by the counterrevolutionaries and their masters.

In our view the point which was handled very irresponsibly by the newspapers and all but dealt with it in a one-sided fashion throughout their articles was the issue of harshness of the Hezbollah party. Our brothers, without having felt the deeply wounded sentiments of the nation of the Hezbollah, and while they were keeping themselves busy only with the repetitious statements and remarks regarding the "cultural and fundamental conflicts" and paying attention only to some minor incidents they penned the occurrences in such a manner that if a reader who was not truly acquainted with the issues/^{he}would have gotten quite a horrible interpretation of the action of the Hezbollah /let alone that such remarks were going to be broadcast by foreign radio/. Likewise, by citing the

responsible officials who considered the staging of demonstrations as unlawful, they introduced the Hezbollah party members to our society as a bunch of unruly law-breakers!

In answer we must say: It should be known that a member of Hezbollah party who for the love of God walks on a mine it does not befit his dignity to express unwarranted harshness! Of course we do not deny the fact that in such effervescent movements it is possible that many individuals who do not follow our objectives might enter the arena and commit some acts which are but contrary to our goals--as it has happened many times and the Hezbollah has had to separate them from their own ranks--however, we do not consider such improper acts committed by others as anything which concerns the Hezbollah party. It was the responsible officials of the Interior Ministry who had heedlessly given negative answer to our Hezbollahi brothers who had at the very beginning of the spread of rampant corruptions and improper unveiling of women applied to that ministry for a permit to stage demonstrations. If they had officially given us a permit to stage demonstrations with predetermined arrangements we could have stopped many abuses which were committed by the enemies and perhaps many of the harsh actions which have recently occurred would have not come to pass at all. We would like to use this opportunity to tell our responsible brothers in the Interior Ministry to give us official permit to set up demonstrations by our Hezbollah party so that through an orderly organization we could answer the expressed needs of society and be able to prevent any mishaps. And if there has been an instance where the Hezbollah members had to shave the heads of some individuals who intentionally and deliberately doll up their ugly faces in imitation of a passive sodomite American singer and were insolent and contemptuous to our sacred things and the pure blood of our martyrs which have been shed by the hands of the United States it probably served them right!

With regard to non-observance of the law which the Hezbollah is being charged with, we have to say: does the law have to be carried out only for the Hezbollahis? The corrections to the laws which have recently been announced decisively by the General Prosecutor's office /which we hope is put into execution/ had already been approved in July 1983 and duly conveyed for execution. Why should there be so much negligence in the execution of this law, so much so that the Hezbollah nation runs out of patience and after they come to a critical and fervent point its execution be announced? If there are laws in the country, the executors of the law should explain why the traitor Bani Sadre's dossier pertaining to the 5th of March have not yet been brought on the carpet after four years /even after the emphatic remarks made by the imam/.

By the way, what happened to the fate of two other dossiers belonging to two individuals who had been charged with profiteering and speculation more than a year ago? Perhaps as the saying goes: All men think all men are mortal but themselves!? Or is it only Hezbollah party which should follow the law in order to protect the revolution?

But now a few words about the remarks of the persons in charge of newspapers' columns called: "Directing to do what is good and prohibiting from doing the unlawful" which is shrewdly used by some other papers, particularly in the section of their statements which they say that such demonstrations will not do any good for the revolution. Here we have to say that the individual(s) in charge of making such remarks in the newspapers know quite well that after the organizing of patrols by the Hezbollahis how often we have witnessed the decrease in the rate of corruption and prohibited things in the society!! Second, how such individuals, after having noticed the failure of their methods could allow themselves to question the principal movement of the party? Third, the responsibility of the individual in question has nothing to do with the essence of the Hezbollah demonstrations /from its military viewpoint/ which they have chosen to print their views in the news regarding the Hezbollah movement.

In conclusion, we would like to announce that until the last drop of our blood and strength we will remain the soldiers and guardians of the Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic in all the intrenchments and as before we will remain the nameless defenders and sacrificers of Islam, the imam and the Islamic revolution and will obey those responsible authorities who are dutybound to carry out the divine laws and serve the pure nation of Hezbollah. Similarly, we are sincerely thankful to the responsible officials who can understand the public sentiments and respond to it accordingly, particularly such persons as our dear brother Musavi, the prime minister of the Hezbollah. We also announce that we still consider the war as the principal issue of the Islamic Republic and as before we will stand on our words and actions.

It is necessary here to point out that the expression of such issues has a direct relation with our brothers at the battlefronts and in actuality it is the expression of their own agony. While those dear brothers of ours are protecting the security and tranquility of the country through their own sacrifices, they do not expect to hear or see that in their absence the agents of the United States or the enemies of Islam are making utmost use of this tranquility.

We beg his holy eminence, the deputy of the Imam of the Age, our leader and pioneer, the imam /may our souls be sacrificed to him/ that in case he deems it provident to issue a permission for an audience of our representatives with him so that in addition to the complaints which have been expressed above we could present the solutions which we think could obviate the problems.

Greetings to the pious souls of the martyrs of Islam, particularly the innocent and meek Hezbollah member, his eminence Ayatollah Beheshti.

Greetings to the pious and righteous servants of God.

Hezbollah ready to die before Ruhollah(Khomeyni)

12719

CSO: 4640/601

IRAN

MOJAHEDIN'S CONFESSION AIRED ON TV

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 1 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Tehran, 30 Jun (IRNA)--Six terrorists told a stunned television audience here Saturday night how they killed 11 people and how they attacked government buildings across the capital on the orders of the terrorist Munafiqeen Khalq Organization (MKO).

Their operations came to an end when they were arrested this spring and executed on 16 June 1985.

Ahmad Biabanaki, the commander of an MKO "operational unit" said he killed six people in the seven attacks that he had participated in.

Biabanaki, who spent nine months in jail three years ago for outlawed pro-MKO activity said he went to Kurdistan after being set free and received military training in an MKO center there.

Testimonies

Recalling his actions, Biabanaki said that one of his operations was in the center of Tehran at Eskandari Street.

He said, "I was responsible for opening fire and (an accomplice) Amir was driving the bike. The subject was standing in his tailor shop. I went in, fired four or five bullets and walked out."

But outside the shop "someone was fighting with Amir and the bike had fallen on the ground. We left the bike there and fled," he said.

"Our next operation was on the Red Crescent Street in southern Tehran. The target named was Mr. Barghi and we were told to act against him. He had a shop and sold spare parts for cars," Biabanaki recalled.

Here too "I was responsible to open fire. I fired four or five bullets, killing him," Biabanaki said.

Another MKO member, Saeed Jalali, 20, said he set two libraries on fire after the MKO declared an armed rebellion against the Islamic Republic on 20 June 1981.

He was arrested and imprisoned but escaped after three months and went to Iraq's Kurdistan Province where he was trained for two years.

Jalali came to Tehran last summer to later participate in attacks on non-government, as well as government officials in which four were killed.

He said his third assignment was to kill an elementary school teacher.

Jalali recollected that "after evaluating the area, one morning at ten, we went to the school on a bike. I waited outside and (the accomplice) Muhammad, went in to make sure the subject was there then he came out and we both went in."

"Muhammad found and shot his subject, Zahedi, but as we were leaving, the school deputy came towards me to capture me and I shot at him. Later I heard he had died, and probably someone else was wounded, too," the MKO member said.

Most of the "subjects" of the MKO "two-man operational units" were unarmed shopowners who were sympathetic to the Islamic Revolution.

In almost all cases the attackers used motorbikes to go to and from the scene of the killings.

The terrorists said they had telephone contacts with MKO members abroad who ordered them to carry out the attacks.

According to the confessions, an MKO member is initiated by performing simple tasks such as distributing anti-government leaflets and pouring glue into the locks of government-owned cars.

They later graduate to more complex operations such as identifying people sympathetic to the Islamic cause and participating in armed attacks.

Reza Dast-Pass, 21, who said he had participated in six terrorist operations said he attacked the Mostazafeen Foundation in northern Tehran.

Dast-Pass said, "I cased out the inside of the building myself. After initial work we went to the foundation on a bike. We had just passed the entrance when the commander of the unit told me to stop."

"The commander gave me a hand grenade and took another one out of the bag he was carrying. I walked towards the entrance and he went in the opposite direction. We threw the bombs and I pulled out my Colt handgun and fired five bullets into the building," he added.

The MKO man added, "We got on the bike quickly to flee from the area but had not gone more than ten to fifteen meters when a security agent opened fire on us and started a clash. The commander was killed and I was wounded and arrested."

Tehran's afternoon dailies devoted half a page to the full text of the interviews and ran the pictures of the terrorists. They were all in their twenties.

CSO: 4600/522

IRAN

FREE VOICE OF IRAN ON GCC EFFORTS AGAINST TERRORISM

GF111826 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 11 Jul 85

/Unattributed commentary: "The Arrest of the Regime's Terrorists in Kuwait"

/Text/ Following the deportation of more than 500 expatriates from Kuwait, the authorities in this country are continuing their investigations into a band of terrorists from the Islamic Republic.

The continued plots of the Islamic Republic in the Persian Gulf countries, especially in Bahrain and Kuwait, have prompted the authorities in these countries to step up their security measures. The recent conference of the six Gulf Cooperation Council /GCC/ members on matters of security focused on preventing Islamic Republic terrorists from entering these countries. The GCC members discussed creating a security belt around their countries and some decisions were reached in this regard.

The discovery of several sabotage plots in Persian Gulf countries shows that the Islamic Republic is trying to cover up its own internal problems by turning public opinion from internal matters to foreign issues. Without a doubt international terrorist networks are helping the Khomeyni regime in carrying out acts of sabotage.

According to various reports, Kuwaiti security officials are responsible for the questioning of one former member of Iran's Embassy in Qatar, two Iranians residing in Kuwait, and one Iraqi of Iranian origin. These men were arrested 2 weeks ago in Doha and after brief questioning were handed over to Kuwait.

According to sources close to the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry, this group intended to fly to Damascus via Gulf Air, which is owned by Oman, Qatar, the UAE and Bahrain. Airport police in Doha became suspicious of the group and they were placed under arrest. After searching their baggage, more than 300 slides, pictures and top secret documents on military and economic centers and installations and the residences of leaders and officials in Kuwait and Bahrain were uncovered. Those arrested said they had no knowledge of the pictures and documents and said the enemies of the Islamic regime had planted these documents in their luggage at the Doha airport in order to frame them.

A former Islamic Republic diplomat in Kuwait, whose identity has not been disclosed, had been in charge of a rug company in Kuwait for the past 2 years, but Kuwaiti authorities are certain that this man was in charge of the Islamic regime's espionage ring in the Persian Gulf. The discovery of this network was heralded by the Kuwaiti press as a major blow to Ayatollah Khomeyni's terrorist network in Kuwait, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. According to Kuwaiti newspapers, the arrest of the regime's lackeys could prevent the execution of plans which were supposed to be carried out in the next few months against Kuwait, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia.

It is worth noting that British police 2 weeks ago arrested eight Middle Eastern men, six of whom were Bahrainis, one from Saudi Arabia and another a Palestinian, upon the recommendation of the Home Office. All eight were deported to Syria after questioning. According to informed sources, the reason for their deportation to Syria was because the arrested men insisted on going to Damascus instead of their own countries.

It is also said that at least five members of this group had arrived in London from Damascus and they were all cooperating with the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, which is organized by the regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni in Tehran. The front is headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hadi Modarresi. Taking into consideration that those arrested in Doha also wanted to go to Damascus, it is likely that the Islamic Republic is coordinating at least some of its terrorist plans with Syria. Recovery by Kuwaiti officials of some documents proving this coordination is without a doubt a cause for concern for the Syrians. Syria receives more than \$400 million a year from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia sends it close to \$800 million in financial aid.

During the past few months that the Islamic Republic has stepped up its aggressive acts against Kuwait, Kuwait has lessened its aid to Syria and Saudi Arabia has also threatened that if Syria continues to cooperate with the Islamic Republic in creating chaos in the Persian Gulf, Damascus should not expect more financial aid from Saudi Arabia.

CSO: 4640/640

IRAN

CLANDESTINE RADIO STATIONS CARRY ON OWN WAR

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 25 Jun 85 p 2

[Text]

TEHRAN (IRNA) — At least 12 clandestine radio stations are conducting a propaganda barrage against the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the BBC monitoring service, no other country is exposed to so much propaganda of this nature. The stations range from monarchist to Kurdish, Iraqi and Communist. Five of them are based in Iraq, two in Egypt, one in the Soviet Union and another in Soviet-controlled Afghanistan. At least one uses Kurdistan as a base.

A similar number of non-Iranian official radio stations transmit Persian-language services — including the BBC., Voice of America, Radio Moscow, Radio Cologne, Radio Monte Carlo, Radio Baghdad and Radio Israel. Almost all these stations broadcast propaganda of some kind.

The broadcasts are listened to by thousands of Iranians especially the westernised middle classes, and people opposed to the government. But listeners also include curious government officials and supporters.

Staple fare for all the stations is popular Iranian and western music, which is banned in Iran. The propaganda material varies from the subtle to the crude. Voice of America, Radio Cologne, Radio Monte Carlo and Radio Israel try to maintain an impartial image. They are not always successful. The BBC is the most respected of the official stations, but middle class Iranians complain it is too "impartial." As a result, Radio Israel is now said to be the most popular.

Clandestine Stations

Among the clandestine stations, the best known are National Voice of Iran, Free Voice of Iran and Radio Iran.

The National Voice of Iran broadcasts from Baku, in the Soviet Union, and is a mouthpiece for the banned Tudeh (communist) Party and the Soviet Union.

It used to distinguish between Imam Khomeini and the reactionary mullahs running Iran. But since the early 1983 ban of the Tudeh Party, started to criticize Iranian officials, including Imam Khomeini.

The station refers to Iran as "our country." Tudeh also runs Radio Iran from Kabul — first monitored on July 1984.

Free Voice of Iran was first monitored on May 1980 and broadcasts from Baghdad in Persian and Azeri (the ethnic language of Azarbaijan).

Radio Iran, first monitored on June 20, 1980 also broadcasts from Baghdad. Both stations are monarchist, and the latter serves as the official mouthpiece of former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar. Radio Iran also broadcasts from Egypt, where between July 7, 1982 and January 3, 1984, it identified itself as the Voice of Iran.

Radio Iran in Egypt is believed to share the same facilities as another station, Voice of the Liberation of Iran, first monitored on June 23, 1983.

Other clandestine stations

are Voice of Mojahed and Voice of Iranian Kurdistan, believed to share the same facilities in Iraq. Voice of Mojahed is run by the Mojaheddin-e Khalq Guerilla organization, whose leaders are in exile in Paris. Another station, Voice of the Iranian Revolution, first monitored on January 16, 1983, is also believed to have Kurdish connections.

Broadcasting from Iraq and Egypt, respectively, are the Voice of the Ahvaz Revolution and the Voice of the Liberation of Iran. The former was first monitored on March 2, 1981. The latter, first monitored on June 23, 1983, is thought to use Radio Iran's facilities.

Recent Additions

More recent additions to the babel in the Iranian airwaves are Voice of the Communist Party of Iran and Voice of the Fedai.

The former was first monitored on August 26, 1984 and broadcasts Maoist propaganda. The latter was first monitored on January 28, 1985 and serves as the mouthpiece of the Marxist Fedayan-e Khalq guerrillas.

The authorities in Iran have responded by expanding their own shortwave facilities and introducing broadcasts in Arabic, English and other languages to the Muslim world, including Muslims in the southern Soviet Union.

They frequently advise the population not to listen to all the counterrevolutionary propaganda beamed into the

country. But on other occasions, officials cite the excessive amount of propaganda as evidence of the importance of the revolution and the fear it inspires around the world.

It is difficult to gauge the political impact of the abuse heaped on the authorities — which includes accusations of unimaginable crimes and predictions of the Republic's imminent downfall. On the surface, the broadcasts would appear mainly to confirm each side in its prejudices and convictions.

IRAN

BILL FOR ESTABLISHING MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES DISCUSSED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 23 May 85 pp 1, 19, 3

/Text/ KEYHAN political service - The Islamic Consultative Assembly (Majlis) held an open session chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani this morning.

During today's session the representatives of Ghazvin, Khorramshahr and Shadegan, and two Majlis representatives from Tehran talked about the war, the trip of Sa'ud al-Faysal to Iran, the problems pertaining to the emigrants of the imposed war, relations with Turkey, the intervention of the private sector in commerce, the Algerian Communique and the replacement of Iranian judges at the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal at the Hague.

Today's first pre-agenda speaker was Mr Ahmad Azizi, the representative from Ghazvin. After extending his congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the start of Ramadan and expressing his wishes for the victory of the combatants, he pointed to the trip of Sa'ud al-Faysal, who was invited by our foreign minister. While stating that this invitation indicated the sincere intention of the Islamic Republic for a cordial relationship with neighboring countries he also reiterated the wishes of the Islamic Republic for friendly, amicable and undivided co-existence with neighboring countries which had been mentioned by the responsible authorities during the visit of the aforementioned foreign minister and stated: Undoubtedly, the improvement of relations with neighboring and Muslim countries and all the countries which are not opposed to the Islamic revolution is something craved by all our nation. Our oppressed nation is willing to see that the main obstacles which are hindering the progress of total friendship and solidarity between our nation and some of the neighboring countries, namely the interruption of relations with the leaders of these countries and their noninterference in the fundamental interests of the Islamic nations and the participation in the cruel and arrogant policies in the region are obviated as soon as possible.

The results of close relations between the Islamic Republic and these countries in the long run without the creation of a basic shift in their position and policies and the elimination of the obstacles hindering the progress of friendship and solidarity--not purporting the sense of a quick fix, but conveying the sense of a gradual transformation--should be the mottos of the system. It is hoped that the Saudi Arabian monarchy while taking advantage of the views of the responsible officials of the Islamic Republic, in the first place with the

discontinuation of its political, financial and military support of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq and in the second place through abandoning its undesirable co-operation pertaining to the Palestinian issue and nonparticipation in the arrogant plots against OPEC and the weaker oil exporting countries answer to the good intentions, tolerance and patience of the top executive and responsible authorities of our country. It is hoped that the harmonious views of the responsible officials of the Islamic Republic have clearly demonstrated to the Saudi Arabian foreign minister that the person of Saddam is not tolerated by our nation and that as long as he rules, there is no possibility for a lasting peace in the region. In the future, our oppressed nation will no longer endure the financial aids, sale of oil to credit Iraq or any expression of sympathy and messages of condolences to that regime while our combatants have been enduring such great blows.

He went on to add: Right now, it is the duty of the responsible executives of our foreign policy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to evaluate the continual moves of Saudi Arabia and assess the effects of the results of the trip made by the foreign minister on the elimination of the obstacles enumerated above. We hope that the result of future assessment of the acceptance of this invitation by Saudi Arabia will point to the reality and sincerity of the good intentions and not the part of a world policy of Saudi Arabia to draw the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic to the abyss of reaction instead of revolutionary fundamentalism, or impose a moderate policy and amicable tolerance of the world arrogance on the Islamic Republic instead of its policy of contention against such regimes.

In another part of his speech Azizi stated: As evidenced by the documents seized from the den of espionage, one of the main axis of U.S. policy versus the Islamic revolution is the imposition of a moderate policy and assistance to the moderate ruling states in the long run. According to the statements made by the high-ranking foreign policy officials of the United States, that country is ready to accept a moderate Iran and if such an atmosphere ever proves to be approaching reality, it will open all doors to Iran.

Then, while he emphasized the need for a more active role in the issues related to the war by the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the representatives, he also noted that more attention should be given by the responsible authorities to the adaptation of the cultural and economic dimensions of society and the prudent or sagacious use of guidance, economic, political, production and distribution policies.

In order to be responsive to the particular war circumstances and based on the special defensive strategy of the Islamic revolution, our revolutionary society should be given the chance to grow in every possible dimension. Our Muslim and ever present-on-the-scene nation is the main power of the revolution and the principal element in facing the enemies.

If such a force is given proper attention, it can provide a unique and miraculous power by which the defensive measures of the Islamic Republic against all

the world blasphemy could be ever more effective.

The procurement of strategic arms manufactured by the monopolized world arrogance based on the available experiences are not possible without a heavy toll on our independence and the principles of the Islamic revolution; besides the political expense of such weapons, like the effects of the back and forth visits and other political moves, should be taken into consideration to properly use this axis of people's power. The usual world policies of using the rivalry of the super powers of the East and the West with an intent to enhance their own foreign policy objectives effected by various factors, have turned many a nations either east- or west-prone, no matter what their mottos.

The political moves and the diplomatic relations of the Islamic Republic together with the levels of the trips made by responsible officials ought to be made to correspond with the particular identification of the revolution and the expectations of the nations involved. Such moves should be made with due consideration to the long term views of the Islamic Republic and within the framework of our country's strategic dimensions with other nations.

Thereafter, Azizi pointed to the recent internal incidents of Lebanon and said: Right now, after the withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from parts of southern Lebanon, a great plot, which has two dimensions, is taking shape: preparing the way for the transfer of the Christians (Druze) to the northern borders of occupied Palestine as a buffer force and the creation of the way for dividing Lebanon. At the same time they plan to limit the power of the true combatants of the south and prevent the import of arms for the active Muslim fighters in the region under the pretext of preventing their misuse by the Palestinian members--in other words, preventing the recurrence of the circumstances which led to the occupation of Lebanon in 1983.

Turkey's Relations with Israel

Continuing his speech he pointed to the ever-increasing efforts by the United States to bring the Zionist regime out the isolation and stated: Unfortunately, at this moment an example of such a move is taking shape in our immediate neighborhood. Relations between Turkey and Israel, which hit a low point in 1980, and there were hopes of its complete severance, as a result of pressure by the United States is on the way to becoming normal again and there are some indications that the Turkish government is reconsidering its views regarding renewing its relations with the Zionist regime. The continuation of such a policy will undoubtedly be turned into an important fortified position in the developing relations between Iran and Turkey, which is not something desired by either nation.

At the end of his speech he pointed to the irregular and inharmonious expansion of the Alborz industrial city and its concomitant aftereffects such as the transformation of the lay of the land, increase in rural and urban problems, and the deteriorating effects of the industrial sewers and asked the responsible officials

of the ministries of industries and commerce to take proper measures in resolving the problem. He also addressed the responsible authorities of the ministries of roads and reconstruction crusade concerning the roads of the region; likewise, he noted some points directed at the ministries of heavy industries and energy, regarding the completion of the facilities for potable water in Ghazvin.

Speech of the Representative of Khorramshahr and Shadegan

The second speaker on the pre-agenda of today's session was Yunes Mohammadi, the representative from Khorramshahr and Shadegan who while expressing his congratulations on the occasion of the arrival of the auspicious month of Ramadan, the anniversary of Khorramshahr's victory, the honoring of the 24th of May--the day on which Khorramshahr was liberated, the victory of the Islamic saviour school, also enumerated the aims and the military, political and economic importance of the victory of Khorramshahr and stated: With the liberation of Khorramshahr and the capture of 14,000 Iraqi POWs, Iran demonstrated its military power, which is dependent on faith. I hope that the respected authorities and our martyr-nurturing nation are well aware of the significance of this great festive occasion. Unfortunately, up to now this victory has not been given its proper share of importance and tends to be on the verge of oblivion.

While expressing his appreciation to the Islamic Propaganda Organization of Khorramshahr for setting up an exhibition in the main city theater, he pointed to the problems of the emigrants of the imposed war and acknowledged the efforts of the representatives regarding the approval of a 63 billion rial budget of the Emigrants Foundation Affairs and said: The management of one million refugees who have lost all their possessions cannot be handled by an organization called the Emigrants Foundation Affairs of the imposed war. These emigrants have a variety of problems which cannot be answered through the present system of the Emigrants Foundation and perhaps they will not be able to properly use up the entire budget by the end of the year.

The major problem of the emigrants is that most of the individuals who are working with the foundation or other organs cannot understand the tremendous sacrifice and deprivation of the refugees and therefore due attention is not paid to their problems by lower level officials. I ask the respected responsible authorities of the country to give as much attention to the problem of the war refugees as they bestow on the families of the respected martyrs, invalids, POWs and those missing in action. Like the martyrs' families who make pilgrimages to the holy shrines or are given an audience with the imam and who are given special preference in every other issue, the refugees should also be given such priorities. Unfortunately, there are some officials in the executive branch of these foundations in some of the provinces who create an atmosphere of annoyance and dissatisfaction for the refugees and such individuals should be dismissed as soon as possible.

Another issue which is the greatest problem of the refugees is the issue of housing, which has been left unresolved since the beginning of the war. At a session which we had with the prime minister in September of 1984 he ordered that land should be given to the emigrants to resolve the housing problem and to this end, the Majlis approved a budget of 12 billion rials for the construction of housing for the emigrants in the areas affected by the war, but so far no land has been given to the emigrants nor has any action been taken to resolve the housing problem. Of course there have been many meetings and a lot of things have been committed to paper, but such things won't do a bit of good for the refugees. Unfortunately, in most of the cities the urban development organizations have not paid any attention to the matter. I ask the minister of housing to follow up on the matter and also request that his excellency, the prime minister, issue an order to all the foundations of the oppressed, the housing and other organs to put all available buildings or similar facilities at the disposal of the emigrants.

Emigrants' Unemployment Issue

Another problem of the emigrants is unemployment and although many of the emigrants are unemployed, the Emigrants Foundation, under various pretexts as of 1363 /21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985/, has cut off the payments of their pensions and thus helped to make their plight even worse. The emigrants are all screaming to get work and say that they do not want a handout. In the current year, the Majlis appropriated a 15 billion rials loan for helping the emigrants to find employment--which I am not so sure with all the red-tape and bureaucratic inefficacy anything will ever come out of it.

Thereafter, Khorramshahr's representative asked the president and the prime minister to issue orders for all the ministries, organizations and organs to coordinate their activities and requested that all individuals who want to write or say something regarding the war emigrants to do so with due consideration to the traditions and customs of the people. Here I would like to ask the judicial authorities to bring to justice the author of the letter who has caused so much anguish and grief to the people of Khuzestan.

From the viewpoint of Saddam the honorable and courageous Arabs of Khuzestan are guilty of two offenses, one, of being a Muslim and a revolutionary, and the other of their Arab nationality--these people stood up against the Ba'thist transgressors and all the hardship resulting from the war with utmost patience and endurance--thus it was for such reasons that the infidel Saddam destroyed their cities and made them into a roaming and homeless people.

In conclusion, as regards the employment of the people in the war region Mohammadi addressed the Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization and stated: A large number of the government employees in Abadan and Khorramshahr are under the barrage of enemy fire 24 hours a day and there should be special bonus or privilege bestowed on these people as far as the law permits.

Speech of Tehran's Representative

The third pre-agenda speaker of today's session was Seyyed Reza Zavare-ye. He began his speech by expressing his congratulations on the occasion of the auspicious month of Ramadan and while stating that the war issue is the basic problem he said: The continuation of the imposed war and resistance against international impositions has caused the oppressed and deprived Muslims of other nations to focus their attention on our country--so much so that one of the high-ranking officials of the great satan interprets Iran as the super-spiritual power of the world.

It is evident that the continuation of the war until the downfall of Saddam with due consideration to its aftereffects for the world arrogance will cause our domestic and external enemies to hatch a new plot everyday so that they can eliminate our means of success. It is the duty of our responsible authorities to make every effort to render such plots ineffective.

Thereafter, while addressing the executive officials he stated: As regards foreign policy contradictions seem to exist in the words and actions of our officials. All the efforts of the world arrogance are aimed at robbing the wealth of the deprived nations which is carried out in two ways: First is the transfer of mineral and natural raw materials for free and second is the transformation of the Third World into a consumer market for their own agricultural and industrial products. Over six years has passed since the victory of such a great revolution, as a result of the expansion of our import volume, our economy is becoming strongly dependent on foreign goods which is neither in line with the people's mottos nor concordant with the interests of the revolution and thus it causes our needed foreign exchange to fill the pockets of the people who export goods to our country ---- while our own export have been taking a downward swing.

Then, he pointed to the reaction of the mass media of the imperialists versus the Islamic revolution and the sacred things of the nation and said: Why despite the harmful propaganda and publicities against our sacred things by the mass media of West Germany, Yugoslavia, Sweden, France,... do we not reconsider our economic relations with them? Why despite all the hostilities incurred by the West German mass media against our nation should we buy eight billion Deutsche marks worth of goods and keep their industrial wheels turning? Here it might be said that we need their goods, I must add that they need our foreign exchange more than we need their goods.

Regarding our relations with Turkey, the Tehran's representative stated: The purchase of three billion dollars worth of goods from Turkey--and yet a merchandise which has been manufactured by a third country--and the payment of 4 percent interest is in line with which one of our policies? Do our respected representatives know that Turkey, as a result of the preparation of an agreement which had been arranged without the knowledge of the Islamic Consultative Assembly--and we found out about it through the mass media--has created a new department in its Foreign Ministry? Is the provision of one-fifth of Turkey's

foreign exchange intended to help that country cut off its relations with the United States? Or, is it for the rulership of Islam? Where have we made improvements, if any at all?

With regard to the pressure on the Muslims incurred by the Turkish government and the prevention of Muslim girl students from attending universities, is that government helping to enhance the interest of its people or the rulership of Islam so that it merits such assistance? Don't you think that the Turkish government will consider our method of dealing with it as a kind of blackmail?

As regards economizing and thriftiness in our foreign exchange transactions he stated: If our foreign exchange reserve reaches a level where we can provide for one extra year by utilizing this resource, then we can reach a new plateau in our fight against the world powers and we will have less need to sell our oil--particularly, we won't have to sell our oil in the form of bartering which is one of the worst possible forms of trade.

In order to save ourselves from the one-product economy system, we should give more importance to non-oil trade exports. And this cannot be done without the cooperation of the private sector and giving people their due share of valuable participation. What is the reason for the responsible officials who do not pay any attention to the statements of his eminence, the imam and the grand Ayatollah Montazeri? Is it not that the imposition of new regulations for exports and prevention of the acquisition of foreign exchange from various sources has created the grounds for the exertion of pressure by international powers? Is it in the interest of the country, the revolution and Islam when our volume of export has declined, many jobs have been eliminated and people resort to false means of livelihood--such as middlemen?

After the victory of the revolution we should have guided the people to become engaged in professions which were of interest to society and beneficial to the revolution and emphasize those professions which could play a role in the production and reconstruction of the country. But, unfortunately some of our actions have caused some people to lose their faith in God and resort to vague sources of income. Such lotteries as the ones which give a Peykan or a Renault automobile as a prize to people have caused them to resort to vague or easy sources of income instead of making^{them} do useful work. If in the past a few people used to live in reverie for only a week, unfortunately these days people are led to lead a life in daydreams for months and buy a car and sell it for a higher price, thus creating a kind of undesirable psychological effects which will be very hard to get rid of.

He went on to add: It is not sufficient to demonstrate the total capability of the trade exchange of the country without being able to do the work in a productive way ourselves. For instance, while the volume of imports in 1362 /21 March 1983 - 20 March 1984/ was 24 billion dollars and that of 1363 amounted to nearly 20 billion dollars, yet our people still have to look for a simple spare part for months on end. Although the entire volume of imports and the

process of distribution is under the control of the Ministry of Commerce, yet eventually one has to go to the black market to buy a spare part at an exorbitant price.

At the conclusion of his speech he made some remarks about the prevailing corruption in the administrative affairs and its role in creating dissatisfaction among the people.

Dr Esrafilian's Speech

The last pre-agenda speaker of today's session was Dr Ebrahim Esrafilian, the representative from Tehran who while making use of the three unused minutes of Mr Zavare-ye pointed to the Algerian's Communique and said: A few years ago a great international agreement called the Algerian Communique was signed. But according to the approved sanctions regarding the liberation of the confiscated assets it has clearly transgressed and stepped beyond all allowable bounds. The executive officials of the country so far have not relayed any information regarding the signing and approval of this agreement to the Islamic Consultative Assembly. In such circumstances the respected representatives of Majlis expect the special commission to provide the necessary information for the Majlis and present its proposals regarding the prevention of further damage caused by such an agreement.

As regards the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal at the Hague, the Tehran representative stated: We have received information from a reliable source that the Iranian government has agreed to the request of the United States regarding the dismissal of two capable Iranian judges and furthermore, three members of their consultant board have also been dismissed.

Through such measures right now the Iranian panel of judges has been completely dispersed and such a strong fortress which had been created against the onslaught of some American firms as a result of long years of continual effort has thus been shattered. Hereby, I announce that such dangerous measures in this country are committed under the cover of a press system which happens to belong to the government and hides the truth in the Voice and Vision of Islam. This is the same reality which was noted by the imam of the nation in his precious remarks on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the victory of Islamic revolution regarding the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At present, the fate of the oppressed nation of Iran in this very sensitive judgment is faced with serious danger and yet the imposed head judge of the third branch who had been dismissed has been returned to assume his duty on the panel again as a result of the measures taken by the Iranian government. Our executive systems have also condescended on him to be an impartial head judge in several documents. This corrupt head judge who is completely supported by the United States issues cruel verdicts against the Islamic Republic of Iran. This same individual in a previous dossier had passed a verdict for an amount of 36 million as the principal and an amount of 14 million dollars as interest on

the principal. The defending lawyer described this verdict as very unjust and quite partial favoring the American firm only. The more shocking matter is that the same judge after returning to his previous job has voted to add another 12 million dollars as interest pertaining to the same case favoring the firm in question. These cruel and unlawful verdicts are paid for through the frozen Iranian assets. The stranger thing according to the lawyer who defended the case is that the American firm was prepared to receive only 25 million dollars for its claim and additionally it had agreed to deliver one billion cigarettes to the Tobacco Department of Iran. However, as a result of the action of this corrupt head judge, a sum of 62 million dollars of the Islamic Republic's assets is pocketed by an American firm.

I, hereby warn that the great Iranian nation, which is always present on the scene against the United States actions, will not gloss over the acceptance and empowering of such imposed head judges who pass unlawful judgments at this claim tribunal. Eventually, the people will bring the responsible officials to account and will demand an accounting of the millions of dollars which have been unjustifiably awarded to some American firms.

Agenda

After the conclusion of the pre-agenda speeches the meeting entered into the agenda.

First, the result of the selection of two members of the Majlis representatives as supervisors for the execution of the 45th amendment of the Budget Laws of 1364 /21 March 1985 - 20 March 1986/ from the Planning and Budget, and Defense Affairs Commissions which had been voted on by ballots in the previous session was announced as follows:

Gholam-Hoseyn Naderi from the Planning and Budget Commission with 156 votes and Ali-Rahm Yusef-Pour from the Defense Affairs Commission with 104 votes.

Explanations by the Minister of Heavy Industries

Thereafter, the bill regarding the establishment of the Ministry of Heavy Industries which had not been resolved in previous sessions was brought under discussion and Behzad Nabavi, the minister of heavy industries, gave an explanation regarding this bill stating: The bill for establishing the Ministry of Heavy Industries, which has been presented to the open session for a decision, contains the result of three years of direct experience by the authorities of heavy industry and the general views of the nation's industrial ministries. Despite all the efforts of the opponents who tried to create an atmosphere of doubt and pretended that there was a large battle going on among the various industrial ministries and that there was no unity of agreement as to the administration and management of our industry, all the participants in the respected commission of industrial ministers announced their views both verbally and in writing.

All participants unanimously agreed that the heavy industries ministry shall

continue its work and furthermore the personal view of the prime minister, in particular and the views of the cabinet members are all within the same framework of regulations which have been presented to the respected Majlis.

Moreover, more than six commissions of the Islamic Consultative Assembly have announced their agreement for the installation of the heavy industries and the continuation of its work.

As far as we can say by now all the necessary expert research with a view to the interest of society and the nation has been carried out on this bill and I conscientiously feel very comfortable and sense that after so much work any decision made by the Islamic Consultative Assembly will be completely prudent and mature and there is no worry as to whether such a bill has gone through all the necessary rounds of research or not.

He went on to add that in addition to independence our revolution needs to have power and strength and be a powerful independent entity and not one independent system which has nothing to do with others and vice versa.

Such a system which wants to have power and economic independence finds that this power is dependent on the economic power and independence and that one of the important factors of power and economic independence is the self-sufficiency, independence and strength of the industry.

For this reason, in order to reach self-sufficiency and create industrial power, we shall pay particular attention to our industry and while we talk about industry by no means do we indicate that agriculture is not the axis, on the contrary it is the very main axis and should be given priority.

Therefore, if the gentlemen agree to my description of the objective of the system, with this aim in mind we ought to pay particular attention to the industry. Once more I emphasize that agriculture need not be given a cold shoulder. If there is a need to give particular attention to the industry, it is the kind of industry which so far the present gentlemen have given their approval to. For instance, you decided to create a Ministry of Metals and Mines since they tend to be a more basic industry, thereafter you decided to separate the Ministry of Heavy Industry from the others.

Then the minister of heavy industries said that the next issue that should be taken into consideration is the problem of bureaucracy and the matter of would-be chieftains. Unfortunately, some individuals are approaching this issue a bit simplistically. They say that the immense budget has been expended in the Ministry of Heavy Industries or they say that this ministry has 500 employees and that 80 to 100 of them are on assignment somewhere else, that it has a 70 million tomans budget and so forth--I must add that these 500 individuals comprise two thousandth of the total executive personnel of the nation. Perhaps part of the criticism which is directed at this ministry is the result of the action or efforts of the new administrator who is interested in accomplishing

the things which were not previously given due attention.

At the conclusion of his speech he pointed to the activities of this ministry and said: In 1362 a total of 6,996 principal agreements had been issued of which 1,942 belonged to the Ministry of Heavy Industries--namely, 53 percent pertained to the issues related to the Ministry of Heavy Industries. Although we believe that some of the problems which belonged to the previous era have been carried over and need to be resolved. As a gentleman once said: Count your chickens after they are hatched! Thus our final record of accomplishments will be quite clear by 1365 and 1366 /21 March 1986 - 20 March 1987 to 21 March 1987 - 20 March 1988/.

In addition, there have been a series of contracts pertaining to the transfer of technology. Now a word to those gentlemen who frequently talk about the subject of assembly. Here I have to say that in a three-year period no assembly industry has been added to our existing ones except the one which belongs to the production of large trucks--the kind of transportation trucks which up to now we have not been producing domestically. And only in 1362 about 20,000 trucks of this kind were imported, which prompted us to immediately create an assembly line for this type of truck.

Furthermore, in the government sector alone nearly 300 million dollars have been saved in the form of exchange currency. This means that if we were not manufacturing such items in our country, we would have to pay 300 million dollars more in order to get the needed goods for our country.

Thereafter, the general provisions of the bill for the establishment of the Ministry of Heavy Industries were put to vote and were approved.

12719

CSO: 4640/613

IRAN

OIL RESERVES, PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, GAS CONSUMPTION DISCUSSED

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 20 May 85 p 4

/Text/ Within the next 20 years 90 cities of the country will be under the umbrella of a gas distribution network.

Yesterday afternoon /Sunday/ Engineer Qarazi, minister of petroleum, explained some issues such as the amount of discovered and producible oil and gas, the production and export situation of oil, the domestic consumption of gas, the excavation situation, exploration and refining of crude oil.

While he was addressing a gathering of the professors and students of the Tehran Technical College on the last day of the assembly in charge of the "relation of the university and the industry," he also pointed to the fact that six percent of the oil and 15 percent of the total gas discovered in the world exists in our country and stated: The total oil reserves discovered in Iran amounts to nearly 370 billion barrels of which approximately 20 to 25 percent, namely something like an equivalent of 75 billion barrels, are producible petroleum.

He went on to say that out of the total producible oil from the very beginning of production until now about 31 billion barrels have been exploited and if new investments together with advanced technology are employed in the exploitation and production of oil, we can add another 16 to 17 billion barrels more to the remaining producible oil reserves which are about 45 billion barrels.

According to Engineer Qarazi, based on a daily production of three million barrels of oil, the amount of our producible oil could last for 50 more years. As regards the situation of the oil reserves and the offshore production he said: Out of the total oil reserves of Iran about 15 to 16 billion barrels of producible oil is in offshore locations where during the past regime it was being utilized at a rate of 700,000 barrels a day.

He also added: Right now, because of the geographical location of the oil reserves in the Persian Gulf, the amount of daily production from these areas is about 300,000 barrels while within 5 to 7 years this amount is expected to rise to one million barrels a day.

Gas Reserves

The minister of petroleum went on to say that the total gas reserves of Iran, as a leading country in the world is equivalent to 90 billion barrels and also stated: Only in the Pars gas reserve location, which is an offshore site, an equivalent amount of 56 trillion cubic feet of producible gas exists. While mentioning some figures and numbers regarding the production, utilization, consumption and distribution of gas he said: At the present time an amount of about 28 million cubic feet of gas is used within the country everyday which is equivalent to the amount of gas which used to be exported to the Soviet Union before the revolution. It is predicted that the domestic gas consumption by the year 1368 /21 March 1989 - 20 March 1990/ will reach nearly 100 to 110 million cubic feet a day.

According to the petroleum minister, during the years 1354 to 1357 /21 March 1975 - 20 March 1976 to 21 March 1978 - 20 March 1979/ an equivalent amount of 400 million dollars in the form of foreign exchange used to be spent on excavation operation by foreign experts each year while at present in addition to the expansion of excavation operations all the relevant affairs are carried out by Iranian experts.

Distribution and Consumption of Oil Products

Engineer Qarazi stated that in 1356 /21 March 1977 - 20 March 1978/, when our daily oil production was six million barrels a day, the rate of production and distribution of the four oil products including diesel fuel, kerosene, gasoline and furnace oil were less than 70 million liters and also added that this figure had increased to 130 million liters by 1363 /21 March 1984 - 20 March 1985/ and a major part of that belonged to the distribution of products in the agricultural sector.

Despite the present halt in the Abadan Oil Refinery /with a refining capacity of 600,000 barrels of crude in a day/ he described the situation of the country's other refineries as very good and said that most of the refineries of the country are refining crude oil at a rate over their nominal capacity while the Arak Oil Refinery with a capacity of refining 200,000 barrels a day will be put into operation in the future.

With regard to an increase in the installation of pipelines he stated: Between the years 1350 to 1357 /21 March 1971 - 20 March 1972 to 21 March 1978 - 20 March 1979/ every year only about 60 kilometers of pipelines were laid while this figure during 1362 /21 March 1983 - 20 March 1984/ reached 680 kilometers and in 1363 it was increased to 1,292 kilometers.

Regarding the continuation of the work of this assembly as regards the use of advanced technology in the oil industry and the expansion and extension of the work of training the experts and engineers in the oil field throughout the country's colleges, the minister of petroleum made some remarks and at the end he answered the questions of the present audience concerning the various oil issues.

As regards a question concerning the future gas distribution plans for the country, Engineer Qarazi stated: According to the approved programs it is planned that within the next 20 years on a gradual basis we will provide approximately five million subscribers with gas throughout 90 large and small cities in the country. This figure roughly corresponds to the number of our urban inhabitants!?

12719

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PAKISTAN

NEW GOVERNMENT LACKS POWER TO TACKLE NATIONAL PROBLEMS

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 5 Jun 85 p 3

"Article by Abdul Karim Abid: "Junejo Administration Feels Weak"]

[Excerpt] The new civilian government is facing extreme difficulties. The demand for an end to martial law has arisen at every level with such force that it cannot be suppressed. The nation is not prepared to accept the unilateral constitutional amendments that the president has made. The water dispute between Sind and Punjab has assumed a most dreadful form. Electrical load-shedding has upset the peace of homes and industrial activity. Economically, the country is a victim of inflation, a shortage of wheat, an energy crisis, increasing unemployment, the return of Pakistanis working abroad, Soviet-Afghan pressure on the frontiers, Indian propaganda on the nuclear bomb issue and their effort to incite hatred against Pakistan among the advanced nations, and many other internal and external issues of a similar nature. To resolve these issues, the current administration first of all will have to prove that it is really in power. This will be possible only when it does not expect to gain power as a reward but achieve it as a result of its ability to act utilizing its heart and mind. The second thing that this government needs is harmony in thought and perception. The situation at this time is that the minister of irrigation for Sind has issued a controversial challenge to the minister of irrigation for Punjab. Regarding the water issue, the responsible people of this very administration are themselves demonstrating the most regional and provincial prejudice instead of a unified outlook. If, however, the new administration wishes to be successful, it should control its inner anxiety. The formation of a united parliamentary group in this area alone will not serve the purpose. Instead, a full-fledged political party will have to be established, with a specific manifesto and firm rules of procedure. It should be provided with joint leadership, indicating that it will demonstrate a unified manner of thinking on national affairs. On the basis of issues that for years need to be resolved, and against those who show off their leadership, it will make an organized and united effort to resolve those issues. All this work can be accomplished only when the civil administration fulfills its responsibility with regard to thinking and acting and performs independently, instead of watching President Ziaul Haq. As far as the president's presidency is concerned, if the members of the assembly approve it along with the president's constitutional amendments, the administration will thus lose all prestige and honor. If this assembly or this civilian administration is to live with honor and is to accomplish something, first of all it should tell the president clearly

that it will never sanction nondemocratic constitutional amendments. The members of the assembly themselves should prepare a new draft of the constitutional amendments in place of the president's 1985 constitution. They should tell the president that if he accepts the draft, the assembly can unanimously approve his presidency. In this way, he can become a real president in the true meaning of the word, because the referendum on which the presidency is said to rely is first of all a controversial and doubtful issue. Again, in the question of this referendum, the presidency was not the only thing mentioned. Therefore, it is essential for the president to obtain a certificate of legitimacy from the assembly. The assembly, in exchange for this certificate, can insure that its demands are met and also take power for itself. It can also make the president agree to these conditions. This would be the first step toward the right path.

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29 July 1985

PAKISTAN

ADMINISTRATION URGED TO END BAN ON STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 5 Jun 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Please End This Ban Now"]

[Text] Restrictions on the political parties and political activities were imposed by the martial law administration as soon as it came into power. But then, after a considerable period--God knows what they had in mind and who their trusted advisors were--along with the student organizations they immediately imposed restrictions also on the student bodies in the educational institutions, and even the unions were demolished. Along with the political parties, the student organizations, too, are now defunct. No union exists in the educational institutions that can oversee the students' affairs and solve their problems. The alternate plan for the student councils presented by the administration was never implemented. If any such council was ever established anywhere, it was limited to paperwork only. Up to the present day it cannot be said what was and is the advantage of this grand plan of establishing a student council after banning the student organizations and imposing restrictions on the unions and when this advantage will begin to manifest itself. Now, however, educational institutions throughout the country have been closed.

In Sind Province especially, the condition of the educational institutions is more deplorable, and the educational environment has been ruined even more. Restlessness and anxiety among the students is at its height. The Jamaat-e Islami and various powerful leaders of the country have repeatedly drawn the attention of the government to this fact. Now Prof Gafoor Ahmad, too, in his statement has once again condemned the forced closing of the educational institutions of Sind. He said that the causes of the destruction of the educational environment and the restlessness and anxiety among the students were brought about by the administration itself. The result of other, similar measures taken by it has been that our educational institutions today are becoming centers for the activities of opposition elements. Prof Gafoor Ahmad also pointed out that in the imposition of unnecessary and unjustified restrictions on the lawful curricular, promotional, educational and recreational activities of the students, the disruptive and subversive elements have been handed an excellent opportunity to exploit, whereas the organizations and student unions that do constructive and positive work are defunct.

The truth of the matter is that just as the Bhutto administration, under the guise of nationalization, brought irremediable destruction to industry and

revenues, similarly, the martial law administration, by imposing restrictions on the student organizations and unions, has also, along with destroying the law and order of the educational institutions, taken from the youth their opportunity to nourish their ideological affiliation.

Rioting in the educational institutions did exist previously, but it also has taken place after the student organizations were banned. Previously, however, if there was any disturbance everyone knew what the uproar was about, who was behind it and how much truth and weight the issue carried. Now, however, nothing is known about what is at issue and who is causing the tumult. Just 30 to 40 boys create a disturbance in some educational institution, and the institutions are all closed. This harms thousands of students. In the field of education especially, the students of Karachi are last in the entire country. Now, after the renewed 3-month forced ban, the students of Karachi will be left behind further more. In this atomic age, every minute and every hour is valuable, but the issue here involves years. Whether it is the NED engineering university or Jamia Karachi, all are falling behind considerably in the educational month or year. This is a national loss. When the educational institutions remain closed, the students being victims of boredom, resort to creating problems without any reason. Now that a civilian government has been established, and civil institutions have started functioning fully, there appears to be no justification for continuing the ban on student organizations, like the ban on political parties. This decision of the martial law administration should now be suspended, and the student organizations should be reinstated immediately. The educational institutions should be opened up, so that the restlessness and anxiety that has spread among the students can somehow come to an end. Our proposal is that along with that on political parties, the ban on the student organizations, too, should be lifted. The student unions also should be reestablished in the educational institutions. This matter should not be dealt with with the customary delay.

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